CALIFORNIA ELECTION SPECIAL—VOTE JUNE 8

THE BLACK PANTHER

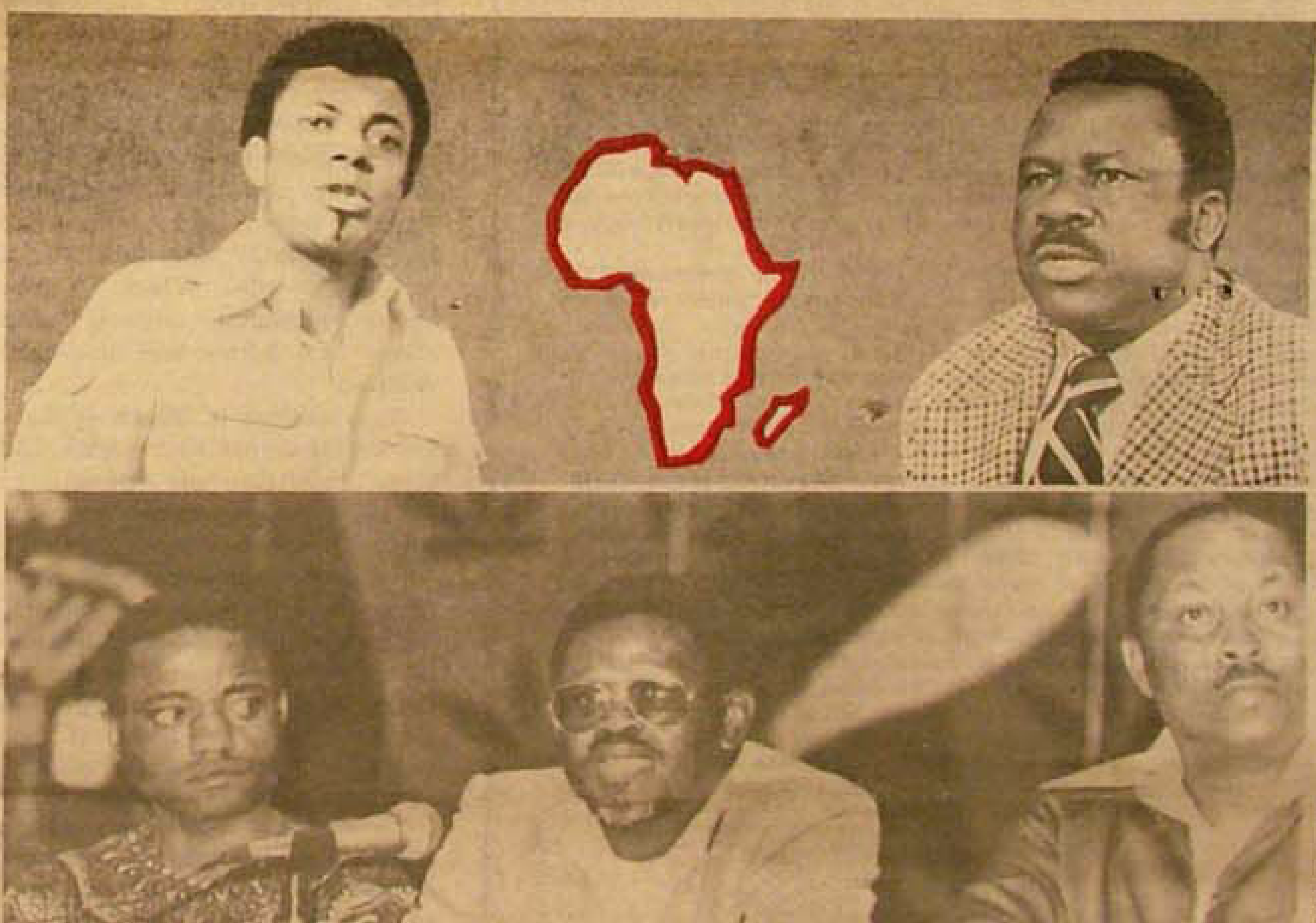
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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500 Attend African Liberation Day At Learning Center

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA U.N. AMBASSADOR: "WE KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE FREE"



The May 29 African Liberation Day celebration at the Oakland Community Learning Center was a huge success. Honored guests were ELISIO DEFIGUEREDO (top left) of Angola, HAMZA AZIZ (top right) of Tanzania, and (bottom row, left to right) RUEBEN HWANGA of SWAPO in Namibia, MOGALE MOKGOATSANE of the PAC in Azania and MICHAEL MAWEMA of ZANU in Zimbabwe.

(Oakland, Calif.) - In a joyful nine-hour celebration, over 500 Bay Area activists and progressive-minded community people joined with representatives of the liberation movements in southern Africa to celebrate African Liberation Day last Saturday, May 29, at the Oakland Community Learning Center.

The highlight of the memorable day-long event was the appearance and keynote address delivered by Elisio Defigueredo, ambassador designate to the United Nations from the newly established People's Republic of Angola. Ambassador Defigueredo, who received a standing ovation and wildly enthusiastic applause upon his entry into the auditorium of the Learning Center, told the predominantly Black audience that, "Every man, woman and child in Angola knows today what it is to be free. . .Angola has rid itself of the disease of imperialism and colonialism and stands ever vigilant to prevent a recurrence. . ." (See page 17 for the complete text of Ambassador Defigueredo's speech.)

Joining the esteemed Angolan ambassador as honored guests at the African Liberation Day ceremonies were Hamza Aziz, consul from the Tanzanian embassy in the U.S.; Michael Mawema, national organizing secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU); Mogale Mokgoatsane, a representative of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania (South Africa) and Rueben Hwanga, a representative of the South West People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia.

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EDITORIAL

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

It was an unforgettable day, a history-making day for those who gathered on Saturday, May 29, to celebrate African Liberation Day at the Oakland Community Learning Center. It was a rare opportunity to meet in person and share in comraderie with leaders of governments and liberation movements in southern Africa — the People's Republic of Angola, Tanzania, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the Pan African Congress (PAC) and the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

The enthusiasm and dedication exemplified by the comrades from Africa for the total liberation of their homelands was particularly inspiring for the predominantly Black audience at the Learning Center. Comrade Mokgoatsane of the PAC correctly reminded us that "the struggle is one." Too often we Black Americans forget that we are fighting the same enemy that our brothers and sisters in Angola, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, (Rhodesia), Azania (South Africa) and Namibia (South West Africa) have in the past or now daily encounter on the battlefield — Western monopoly capitalism that seeks to destroy all oppressed people justly struggling for their inalienable right to self-determination.

Who, of those present, will ever forget the moving experience of seeing and hearing U.N. Ambassador Elisio Defigueredo of the People's Republic of Angola? The profound respect that Black and other oppressed people in this country have for the MPLA and the people of Angola was clearly demonstrated in the warm and loving reception given Comrade Defigueredo.

During an interview with the press, the Angolan ambassador was asked what his position is in the government of his country. His humble response was, "I don't like titles. Just say that I am a militant."

Indeed, Ambassador Defigueredo, our comrades from the governments and liberation movements of southern Africa and those of us in America who share their commitment are all militants — militants in the struggle to liberate the world from the fascist control of the United States and its reactionary allies. It is not an easy task, as Comrade Defigueredo said, but we know that if we struggle together, victory is certain.☐



Letters to the Editor

SPARK COLLECTIVE SEEKS AID FOR MURDERED INMATE'S FATHER

Comrades,

In response to the letter by William "King Kong" Gonzalez (May 15, 1976, issue), we, The Spark Collective, would like to be given an opportunity to impress upon the readers of THE BLACK PANTHER the plight of a deceased convict's father; and to further highlight the repressive conditions here at "Stateville Penitentiary."

Hugh Joseph, the father of an 18-year-old Black youth murdered here at Stateville on December 9, 1975, by prison guards, has filed a $1.5 million damage suit claiming that his son's Constitutional rights were violated by continued attacks upon his person by prison guards. His efforts to learn the actual cause of his son's death (which the officials here say was due to unavoidable natural causes) has little chance of success unless he can get nationwide community support.

We feel that THE BLACK PANTHER can play a decisive role in helping to generate this support by highlighting this particular incident when space in your paper permits. We have always considered this Intercommunal News weekly a voice for the community, a voice that spoke the truth when other establishment and so-called radical news reporters abstained from telling the truth, and this is honestly the reason for our appeal to THE BLACK PANTHER for support on this issue.

We feel that this young Brother's death is a valid community issue due to the fact that many more of the socially disadvantaged young will take this inevitable road and will possibly have to experience the raw brutality of the state's most vicious cell of repression. Every underprivileged youth in the nation is in danger of suffering the evils of prison due to their disadvantaged social status, and the disadvantaged communities throughout the nation should unite their community struggle with the prison struggle, as they are one and the same, to combat brutality and murder in the oppressive prisons throughout the country.

The survival programs of The Black Panther Party have demonstrated the need to emphasize survival until our survival is no longer threatened by the inimical forces of oppression. So we urge all concerned community organizations to come into the prison struggle so as to improve the prisons where many of our community peers will eventually be sent because of this capitalist society's unequal distribution of the bare means of subsistence. This support will be the prisoners' survival programs as well as the community's, as we realize the threat that prisons pose to all disadvantaged communities.

The conditions here at Stateville are among the worst in the nation. We are being beaten, isolated in small sordid cells for the slightest incidents, given food that isn't fit for human consumption, and just generally made to feel that we are of little human quality. Murder by prison guards here is common. Has the death of the Brothers at Attica, Brother/Comrade George Jackson, and other prison activists taught us nothing about the people who operate these murder chambers? If not, perhaps future incidents here at Stateville will.

Mark Joseph (alias Larry Jones) was murdered here at Stateville by prison guards (this is no loose accusation), and his father is fighting, alone at this time, to see the murderers of his son brought to trial and rightfully prosecuted. However, The Spark Collective here at Stateville feel that this is unlikely to happen unless the community gets behind this concerned father and helps to force the issue all the way to the highest court in the land if necessary. THE POWER OF A PEOPLE UNITED IS UNLIMITED!

"UNITE THE MANY TO DEFEAT THE FEW"

In Solidarity,
"The Spark Collective"

Stateville Penitentiary
Stateville, Ill.

See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for text of the Tanzanian consular's speech and exclusive interviews with the Angolan U.N. ambassador and a representative from S.W.A.P.O.

COMMENT

Dr. Kissinger And The 3rd World

By Byron Perry

The following comment, a clear cut condemnation of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's reactionary world roamings, was written by Byron Perry for the New York Amsterdam News.

The Third World — this is Africa, Asia and Latin America might become pawns in Dr. Kissinger's international chess game of "shuttle diplomacy."

"People of color" around the world will be directly affected by the adventures of Dr. Kissinger.

America's Secretary of State, to the innocent and the naive, may seem like a Globe Trotter for international peace and world brotherhood. In reality, he perpetuates Americanism.

There is no difference between the policy and actions of "new" Americanism and "old" European imperialism, when Europe, through the use of military might and oppression, exploited Africa for her human and natural resources. That led to Europe's first industrial revolution. America changed the name but the game is still the same.

Europe exported humans that became the birth of slavery. Europe also stole, robbed and beat Black countries out of their mineral resources to perpetuate the economic superiority of Europe, while White history books minimize slavery and states that Africa was underdeveloped.

Any student of Black History knows for a fact that Africa and other countries of "people of color" were actually overexploited.

America doesn't call her misdeeds imperialism or slavery, but that's just what multi-national corporations foster. A multi-national corporation gets its resources in the form of raw minerals from Black nations at a very low price and also uses the natives of host countries as cheap labor. Thus making two savings, one on the raw minerals and two, on the labor used to get the raw minerals.

The next step is to use these raw minerals in the process of

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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F.B.I. Sabotage Of B.P.P. Free Breakfast Program Detailed

Last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER gave front-page headline coverage to an article entitled, "Hoover Ordered F.B.I. To Sabotage Free Breakfast Program." This feature story revealed the contents of a confidential May, 1969, memo sent by late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to more than two dozen Bureau field offices, ordering those offices to immediately commence counterintelligence operations against the Black Panther Party's Free Breakfast Program for Schoolchildren. The Free Breakfast Program, Hoover said, "represents the best and most influential activity going for the BPP and as such is potentially the greatest threat to efforts by authorities to neutralize the BPP and destroy what it stands for."

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER details specific FBI attempts to sabotage the BPP Free Breakfast Program for Schoolchildren.

(Washington, D.C.) - According to the report released by Senator Church's Senate Select Committee on Intelligence — a report criticized by the Black Panther Party as "too little, too late. . . the tip of the iceberg" — two documented instances are presented regarding FBI sabotage of the Free Breakfast Program for Schoolchildren.

The report leads off with the statement that: "One of the Bureau's prime targets was the BPP's free 'Breakfast for Children' program, which FBI headquarters feared might be a potentially successful effort by the BPP to teach children to hate police and to spread 'anti-White propaganda.'

"In an admitted attempt 'to impede their contributions to the BPP Breakfast Program,' the FBI sent anonymous letters and copies of an (alleged) Black Panther Coloring Book for children to contributors. . ."

The report goes on to say that, "Churches that permitted the Panthers to use their facilities in the Free Breakfast Program were also targeted." The two examples listed include:

•In San Diego, one "anonymous" telephone call was made and three "anonymous" letters

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SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENTS MARK END TO SAN QUENTIN 6 TRIAL TESTIMONY



San Quentin Six defendants (left to right) DAVID JOHNSON, WILLIE TATE and FLEETA DRUMGO. Testimony ended last week in the 15-month-old trial.

(San Rafael, Calif.) - Two major surprise announcements marked the San Quentin 6 trial here last week, culminating in an end to testimony in the 15-month-old proceedings, the longest criminal trial in California state history.

First, last Tuesday morning, attorney Frank Cox, the knowledgeable public defender representing San Quentin 6 defendant David Johnson, declared that he and his client were "well satisfied that the evidence now before this jury does justify an acquittal for all charges pending." On that solemn note, direct testimony in the case came to an end since Johnson was the last of the six Black and Brown prison activist defendants scheduled to present his case.

Then, On Thursday, Assistant Marin County District Attorney Jerry Herman stunned the courtroom by announcing that he did not intend to call any rebuttal witnesses to the stand. It had been expected that Herman would, in fact, have called a long line of rebuttal witnesses to the stand, both to strengthen his weak prosecution and to attempt to overcome the several devastating witnesses who testified for the defense.

Now, for example, Herman will not call witnesses at all even to attempt to contradict the testimony of Black ex-agent provocateur Louis Tackwood, who for two weeks in March detailed a statewide law enforcement conspiracy to assassinate Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson.

As it turned out, the final two witnesses in the case, Dr. Betty Jo Smith and Dr. N.C. Floum, both proved to be top-notch expert witnesses for the defense.

Called to the stand as part of the Willie Tate defense effort, Dr. Smith, a Black surgeon from the Palo Alto area who specializes in trauma, testified concerning the ability of someone who has had their throat slit (a laceration of the vertebial artery) to correctly perceive the events around them.

Examining the previous testimonies of former Adjustment Center guards Breckinridge, Rubiaco and McCray, Dr. Smith said that when a person has his throat cut, he commonly suffers from two quite serious medical problems: hypoxia, an aberration in mental functioning caused by a decrease of oxygen in brain cells; and cynosis, simply caused by a decrease in oxygen in the blood.

In her very thorough and detailed testimony, Dr. Smith was quite firm in expressing her opinion that people in such situations would have their mental and visual facilities seriously impaired.

The purpose of Dr. Smith's testimony, of course, was to show that the incriminating statements made by former guards Breckinridge, Rubiaco, and McCray — all of whom had their throats slit on August 21 but survived — are totally without substance and, consequently, part and parcel of the overall frame-up of the San Quentin 6.

In fact, if Dr. Smith's testimony is believed by the jury of 11 Whites and one Black — and she would have no reason to lie — it implies that the three former guards blew themselves up to be larger-than-life heroes/martyrs for "law and order" at the expense of the six defendants.

Following Judge Broderick's callous refusal to allow Willie Tate's mother to testify — under the now familiar grounds that her statements "would not have any

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Fallen Comrade



JOHN SAVAGE

Assassinated:

May 23, 1969

John Savage was yet another victim of the FBI's notorious COINTELPRO program which was aimed at discrediting and destroying the Black Panther Party and its programs. Comrade John was killed by a willing COINTELPRO agent from the cowardly US organization. On Friday, May 23, 1969, John and another Party member in San Diego, California, were walking towards their office when they encountered an US member named "Tambozi." As they walked by him, "Tambozi" grabbed John by the shoulder, jammed a .38 automatic into the back of his neck and fired into his head, killing him instantly.

This and other murderous, treacherous acts engineered by the FBI will never be forgotten. Long Live the Spirit of Comrade John Savage! Long Live the People's Struggle!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 15

(Oakland, Cailf.) - As the California June 8 primary election nears, the intense battle over Proposition 15, the nuclear safety initiative is escalating as corporate interests are putting up millions of dollars to oppose the important measure. Opponents of the initiative are expected to spend $7.1 million by election time (see the May 22, 1975, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER), most of it coming in contributions of over $25,000.

Despite claims from the energy industry that the construction and use of nuclear power plants is safe and efficient, there are many harrowing examples that discount these assurances. In fact, insurance companies refuse to insure these plants regardless of various "no risk" assessments by numerous scientists, engineers and mathematicians.

Proposition 15, the only citizen-sponsored initiative on the June 8 ballot, sets up a state Nuclear Safeguards Act to cover four major areas of concern:

•SAFETY, requires that the state legislature confirm nuclear plant emergency safety systems within five years;

•WASTE STORAGE, requires the state legislature to confirm the construction of permanent, safe nuclear waste storage plants within five years;

•INSURANCE, requires full compensation within one year.

•EVACUATION, requires complete publication of local evacuation plans, plus an annual update.

Here are a few examples of the mishaps which have occurred in the application of "no risk" nuclear power:

•In Humboldt Bay, California, a nuclear plant leaked radioactive water at the rate of 720 gallons an hour for over two weeks before it was discovered.

•In Florida, the *Miami Herald* reported in mid-March that large quantities of radioactive wastes have been seeping into Miami's Biscayne Bay for over two years. The leak, traced to storage pits, is currently put at 90 gallons an hour, and still has not been corrected because of intense radioactivity.

•At a nuclear power plant in Brown's Ferry, Georgia, a fire knocked out the wiring of the plant and its emergency back-up system. If a malfunction had occurred, two of the country's biggest reactors would have melted down.

Energy officials have lied repeatedly about the necessity of nuclear reactors and the economic boon they supposedly would create. According to a study by the Worldwatch Institute, this country wastes more than half of the energy it uses.



Despite numerous "no risk" claims by the energy industry, there have been numerous mishaps with the functioning of nuclear reactors, some of them causing death and radiation sickness.

SEVERE DRAIN

Instead of being beneficial to our economy, nuclear power could be a severe drain. Large energy corporations are planning to build over 200 plants by the end of this century, with costs to run into trillions of dollars. To pay for this the corporations will surely seek federal subsidies (Ralph Nader has called this "atomic socialism") which will increase inflation even more.

Once again the poor and working communities will suffer the brunt of this because finances will be diverted from other important sectors of the economy. The only jobs which will be created are highly specialized ones. The nuclear energy industry employs only one person for every $225,000 invested as compared to one employee for every $30,000 invested in conventional power plants.

Dale G. Budenbaugh, a former manager at the General Electric Nuclear Division in San Jose, California, commented, "From what I've seen, the magnitude of the risks and the uncertainty of the human factor and genetic unknowns have led me to believe there should be no nuclear power."

VOTE "YES" ON 15!□



Ericka Huggins Speaks At Chicago Alternative Schools Conference

(Chicago, Ill.) - Oakland Community School Director ERICKA HUGGINS (inset) conducted an overflow workshop on "Model Schools and the Model School Concept" at the Alternative Schools Conference held here on the campus of DePaul University, Saturday, May 22. Over 250 of the 1,000 people who attended the two-day conference listened to Ericka's enlightening discussion of East Oakland's five-year-old model elementary level school that has been recognized both locally and by California state officials for its pioneering work in alternative education for Black and other poor children.

On Sunday, May 23, Ericka gave the keynote address at the conference which was sponsored by the Alternative Schools Network of Chicago. (See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for the complete text of Ericka's speech.)

BPINS photos

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

June 1, 1843

Sojourner Truth was the first Black woman to take the platform as an antislavery abolitionist on June 1, 1843. She was described as a talking abolitionist, a preacher, prophet and teacher of the downtrodden and oppressed.

May 31,1870

On May 31, 1870, following the Civl War, the first of a series of Enforcement Acts (Ku Klux Klan Acts) put federal elections in the hands of federal officials. The act also guaranteed civil and political rights of freedmen through federal courts.

June 3,1884

On June 3, 1884, John Roy Lynch a former congressman, was elected temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention. Lynch became the first Black person to preside over deliberations of a national political party.

May 30, 1903

May 30, 1903, marks the date of the birth of the distinguished Black poet Countee Cullen. While at New York University he won the Witter Bynner Undergraduate Poetry Prize and later was to author various volumes of poetry, including *color*, and *The Black Christ*.

June 3, 1904

Dr. Charles R. Drew, "the father of blood plasma," and director of the first American Red Cross Blood Bank, was born on June 3, 1904. The development of blood plasma by the famous Black doctor saved the lives of millions in World War II.

June 3, 1949

Wesley A. Brown became the first Bl·.k man to graduate from Annapolis Naval Academy on June 3, 1949.

June 5, 1956

Only after countless demonstrations, riots and arrests was the U.S. federal court moved to take action against segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. Finally on June 5, 1956, the federal court ruled that racial segregation on Montgomery city buses violated the Constitution.



LUREIDA TORRES

Puerto Rican Socialist Party Member Persecuted By N.Y. Grand Jury

(New York, N.Y.) - A member of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) was found in contempt of court May 13 for refusing to answer questions before a federal grand jury. Lureida Torres, of New York City, will be jailed in thirty days if the State Supreme Court does not accept her appeal.

Ms. Torres' lawyers charged that the grand jury — ostensibly established to investigate several bombing incidents attributed to the Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation (FALN) — is being used as a "fishing expedition" to persecute members of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and supporters of Puerto Rican independence. Ms. Torres was asked questions about her own political affiliation and activities as well as questions concerning the FALN.

The contempt citation was issued after Judge Charles Brieant denied two motions submitted by Ms. Torres' defense which charged that the questioning was being conducted illegally. One motion contended that the grand jury's question concerning Torres' political affiliation violates her First and Fifth Amendment rights. The second motion accused the government of using illegal wiretapping to obtain information against persons subpoenaed in the grand jury.

Brieant dismissed these arguments, telling Ms. Torres that she would be freed only after testifying and said that "the key to the jailhouse door is in your pocket," *Claridad* and *Liberation News Service* report.

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DELLUMS BACKS "PEOPLE'S" BICENTENNIAL OF JULY 4TH COALITION

(New York, N.Y.) - Progressive Bay Area Congressman Ronald V. Dellums and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) have added their names to the long list of individuals and organizations who are supporting the July 4th Coalition, the "people's alternative" to the establishment's Bicentennial celebration.

"I share the Coalition's discontent with the traditional July 4th celebrations," an official statement from Congressman Dellums says. "Only those who have not shared or felt the effects of rampant oppression through unemployment, racism, imperialism and denial of civil rights could support such misconceived commemorations," the statement continues.

While Dellums and the SCLC have expressed their support for theCoalition, the fanatical Philadelphia mayor, Frank Rizzo, announced his request of 15,000 regular Army troops to help "keep order" on the July 4th weekend in the "city of brotherly love." The July 4th Coalition has called for a major demonstration in Philadelphia that will have the participation of over 100 organizations.



BPINS photo

The July 4th Coalition is protesting the despair endured by the 14 million Americans who are out of work in this Bicentennial year.

However, Rizzo warns that "radical leftists," as he termed them, "will come here (to Philadelphia) in the thousands from all over the country. . .to disrupt a celebration that should be so great." Despite these inflammatory statements, leaders of the July 4th Coalition insure that they will do every thing on their part to guarantee an orderly and peaceful protest.

Similar demonstrations are planned for San Francisco and Los Angeles. The San Francisco march and rally will assemble at Garfield Park, at 9:30 a.m., 25th and Harrison, and march in various contingents to an 11:00 rally at Delores Park.

The three main points to be stressed at all three demonstrations are:

•Jobs and a decent standard of living;

•Full Democracy and equality;

•A Bicentennial without colonies and freedom for all oppressed nations.

Some of the issues to be protested are:

14 MILLION PEOPLE

•Fourteen million people thrown out of work, a million or more injured or killed each year because of unsafe working conditions;

•Cutbacks in hospitals, schools, day care centers and other vital services;

•FBI/CIA police state tactics aided by congressional cover-ups and Senate Bill #1;

•A $115 billion military budget robs Black and poor people of needed resources.

•Brutal treatment of prisoners under the pretext of "rehabilitation." Also, the colonial domination of Puerto Rico and the savage persecution of the American Indian will be highlighted along with the denunciation of the severe oppression Black, poor and working people.

The July 4th Coalition warns that, "The U.S. government and big corporations will try to use the Bicentennial celebration "to rally support behind the destructive policies of this government and the banks and corporations it serves."□



La Peña Hosts July 4th Coalition Benefit

(Berkeley, Calif.) - The marvelous, beautiful voice and music of Ms. MARINA GARCIA, a Chicano folk singer with vast appeal and tremendous talent, highlighted a benefit for the July 4th Coalition held at La Peña Cultural Center and Restaurant here last Thursday.

The second in a series of fundraisers designed to raise funds for a "Unity in Struggle" celebration scheduled for July 4 at Delores Park in San Francisco, the benefit also featured the music of Don and Garry.

Endorsed by a wide variety of Bay Area and national organizations, the July 4th Coalition is actively organizing in poor and oppressed communities throughout the country and is gaining widespread support. (See article, this page).

BPINS photo

FINANCIAL CRISIS A "BUNCH OF BALONEY"

OAKLAND JOBS ALLIANCE PRESENTS DEMANDS TO CITY COUNCIL

(Oakland, Calif.) - Representatives and supporters of the Oakland Jobs Alliance, a progressive group of working people fighting to preserve and extend social services in this city while opposing plans to lay off hundreds of city employees, demonstrated in front of the City Hall building here last Tuesday evening before going inside to present a concrete list of demands before a stilled City Council.

Citing an over 15 per cent level of unemployment in Oakland — which doesn't include those who have stopped looking for work altogether out of frustration — Jobs Alliance representatives emphasized their contention that, "We think it's a bunch of baloney that this city is going broke. We're sick and tired of paying for this phony crisis."

At the same time, Elliot Curry pointed out that, "Saving money by cutting jobs is an unworkable strategy. It hurts everyone and it doesn't make sense — fiscal sense.

"Layoff means people's lives are disrupted," Curry said, adding that the Council does not understand the human impact of layoffs if it misses this crucial point. "It's an inhuman policy," he said, "and we demand no more layoffs in Oakland.

"People are beginning to demand their right for decent and secure jobs, and the Oakland Jobs Alliance joins them in that struggle," Curry concluded.

FISCAL CRISIS

Repeatedly the Jobs Alliance representatives continued to expose the so-called "fiscal crisis" in Oakland, with its projected deficit of $38 million, as a fraud.

Barbara Burnstein, Julie Lemois, Lenore Hall, Linda McConnel, Michelle Sheiman, Joan Gibson, and other Jobs Alliance representatives all provided revealing information and facts regarding this city's policies, exploding as myths the implementation of affirmative action in city departments or even the attempt toward a more equitable taxation.

Only seven of 18 city departments have submitted affirmative actions plans to the Council as they were required to do under a popular 1971 City Council resolution, one speaker revealed. Property taxes and sale taxes account for 34 and 15 per cent of the city's revenue sources respectively, another speaker said, commenting that both these taxes are regressive, hitting poor and working class people hardest. The business license tax, on the other hand, provides only four per cent of available revenue, while, in fact, this tax is levied on those who can most afford to pay.



BPINS photos

Oakland's alleged "fiscal crisis" has left many of the city's Blacks unemployed (above). JOAN GIBSON (right) presents demands of Oakland Jobs Alliance before City Council last week.

Just prior to the group's conclusion, Ms. Joan Gibson presented the Jobs Alliance's five major demands:

"•No layoffs or cutbacks in services;

"•No speed-up for city workers;

"•No discrimination in hiring, promotion or layoffs of CETA workers or other city workers;

"•Tax the corporations, including the Port of Oakland, not working people;

"•The federal government must provide useful jobs at union wages for all the unemployed."□



BPINS photo

Emory Douglas At Napa Community College

(Napa, Calif.) - Black Panther Party People's Artist EMORY DOUGLAS was a featured speaker at Napa Community College's "First Annual Political Day," held last week as part of the school's Black Culture Week observance sponsored by the Yumoja Student Union. Emory, discussing the relationship of art to politics, pointed out, "Art reflects the bitter life of poor and oppressed people. . .As artists, we have to condemn what needs to be condemned and give praise where praise is due. . ."

Following his brief remarks, Emory informally talked with the Black and Third World students — the college's total enrollment is over 2,000 — and toured the spacious new facilities of the school.

EYES ON CITY HALL

BLACK MINISTER HONORED

(Oakland, Calif.) - Rev. J. Alfred Smith, prominent East Oakland Baptist minister, was recently honored for his contributions to the community by the New Oakland Committee, a coalition of business, labor and minority groups which banded together five years ago to improve the city. Rev. Smith, pastor of Allen Temple Baptist Church, urged Oakland's labor minority and business interests to continue working together for the welfare of the entire community.

SCHOOL BUDGET "INADEQUATE"

(Oakland, Calif.) - An $88.3 million preliminary budget has been presented to the Oakland School Board, a budget Oakland school superintendent Dr. Ruth Love describes as "inadequate." The budget carries a $3.1 million deficit which must be eliminated before the final budget is adopted in August. Dr. Love stressed that the highest budget priority is for the instructional programs; the areas most likely to receive the largest cuts are special education programs, alternative schools and nonteaching areas such as custodial and clerical services. A salary increase of 3.8 per cent has been proposed for teachers, but the teachers have asked for a 15 per cent raise. The Board members will hold a public hearing sometime in June and are encouraging parental and public attendance to express community views on the proposed budget.

HOUSING THREATENED

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland City Council has reaffirmed its support of the city's housing rehabilitation program, which calls for community development loans to finance private purchase of vacant homes. A ruling issued last week by the San Francisco regional office of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) indicated that buyers of vacant homes must secure financing by conventional sources. Community development loans, however, would be allowed. The HUD ruling would virtually cripple the city of Oakland's rehabilitation program as conventional mortage financing is almost nonexistent in East and West Oakland where the majority of the vacant homes are located.

1957 MURDER

Judge Drops K.K.K. Indictments In Alabama

(Montgomery, Ala.) - Ruling on a technicality, an Alabama circuit judge refused May 17 to reinstate indictments against three Ku Klux Klan members for the murder of a 25-year-old Black truck driver nearly 20 years ago.

In exchange for immunity from prosecution, Raymond C. Britt, Jr., testified this February 26 against three Klansmen who, along with Britt, forced Willie Edwards, Jr., to jump off a bridge at gunpoint.

Edward's body was discovered three months later — too late, it was claimed at the time, for the autopsy to show whether he died from drowning, a broken neck, or other causes.



Racist Ku Klux Klansman.

"The judge said we had to show the cause of death — not just the means, jumping off a bridge," the Alabama Assistant Attorney General told, *Liberation News Service.*

According to the Attorney General's office, the case will be submitted to a grand jury again within the next few weeks, in the hope that new indictments will be handed down and the case will go before another circuit judge.

Raymond Britt, a 44-year-old mobile home salesman, joined the Klan in 1955. On January 23, 1957, he was one of four men assigned to "look into" a report that a Black truck driver had "said something to a White woman to offend her."

Britt and the others — William Kyle Livingston, Jr., James York and Henry Alexander — "all members of the same Ku Klux Klan in Montgomery," began searching the driver's truck route in order to locate him. Two were armed with pistols and Britt had a .22 rifle. They found Edwards and forced him at gunpoint to enter their car.

"We proceeded to the Tyler Goodwin Bridge, continuing to harrass the driver on the way," Britt testified. "The driver was sobbing and begging for his life. He denied having said anything to the woman."

When they got to the bridge, they stopped and made Edwards get out of the car. "They slapped and shoved him around some more," the testimony continues.

"Livingston, pointing his gun at the driver, told him to 'hit the water.' The driver climbed up on the railing on the bridge and jumped off. I remembered that he screamed on the way down to the water."

Livingston, York and Alexander were indicted in 1957 for the bombing of several Montgomery Black churches and homes during the bus boycott being conducted at that time. All were either acquitted or had the charges dropped against them, in spite of a confession by William Livingston.

Livingston is also known to have been involved in several violent incidents since then. In 1961, he clubbed a Black woman in view of police officers. The assault was photographed and made the front page of Montgomery newspapers, but no charges were ever brought against him. □



Support is rapidly growing for 17-year-old GARY TYLER (center) who is on Louisiana's Death Row after a frame-up murder conviction. A massive "Free Gary Tyler" demonstratiuon is set for July 17 in New Orleans.

SOUTHERN ACTIVISTS PLAN JULY 17 MARCH TO "FREE GARY TYLER"

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Plans for a massive demonstration in New Orleans on July 17 were announced here yesterday at a press conference called by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). The focus of the scheduled march is freedom for 17-year-old Gary Tyler, a Black youth currently on death row in Louisiana's Angola prison.

Speakers at the press conference voiced the opinion that only by building a "massive grass-roots movement which takes the case into the streets" can Gary Tyler be freed. They called on people, particularly in the South, to come to New Orleans on July 17th to "concretely show our determination to free Gary Tyler." In conjunction with the march, a goal of presenting over 100,000 signatures of protest to Louisiana's governor was announced.

Tyler was convicted by an all-White jury for a 1974 shooting death of a White student in Destrehan, Louisiana, a small town 40 miles north of New Orleans. The shooting occurred during a mob attack on a busload of Black students that was part of opposition to desegregation of the schools. Despite recent revelations by the state's main witness, 16-year-old Natalie Blanks, that she had been coerced by prosecutors into falsely testifying against Tyler at the original trial, Judge Ruche Marino last month denied Tyler's motion for a new trial.

"In the days of slavery, teaching Black bondsmen to read or write was a crime punished by death. Today, almost twenty years since Little Rock, the struggle continues in the streets of Boston, Louisville and in small towns like Destrehan. Equal rights to education has always been part of the struggle for complete Black liberation," said Robert Zellner, long-time civil rights activist.

"This only proves that the stench of the slave market is still present — that the democracy, of which this country boasts, is practiced only for a select ruling class of Whites with wealth. It is clear that simply appealing for justice in their courts brings no results."

TYLER CAMPAIGN

Support for the Tyler campaign was also received from Lennox Hines, director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers; Ron Dellums, Black Congressman from California, and the Southern Region of the National Lawyers Guild.

Speakers at the press conference pointed out that the KKK had been used to try to intimidate supporters of Tyler in Louisiana. Said Zellner, "We state, here and now, that these cowardly acts don't scare us and we will never be deterred from the fight for freedom and justice. Our intention is to expose who hides behind those sheets — that it is the wealthy, financial ruling circles of this country who run and finance the Klan." □

Blacks Lag In Education

(Washington, D.C.) - The consensus of representatives of 107 Black colleges at last month's National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education conference here was that the educational progress of Blacks is steadily diminishing.

The conference focused on Census Bureau reports which show that eight per cent of the Black community between the ages of 23 and 34 had completed four years of college, compared with 21 per cent of Whites in the same age group. In 1960 the figures for the same group were four per cent for Blacks and 12 per cent for Whites.

"WE KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE FREE"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Headlining the entertainment for the day was the superb singing and dancing talent of Ms. Thoko Mdlalosu, an Azanian citizen living in exile in Los Angeles, California.

The interconnection between the freedom struggles of oppressed people around the world was emphasized throughout the program. As Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown, who served as moderator for the afternoon portion of the program, noted concerning the role of progressive people in the United States, ". . .Until this country's turned around, transformed, completely broken down and rebuilt again, there will be no European countries. African Liberation Day has been celebrated by progressive people in the U.S. since 1972, largely at the request of African liberation movements who were concerned at the lack of information and organizing being done in America around the issue of majority rule in southern Africa.

Leading off the panel discussion, Comrade Mokgoatsane of the PAC gave a brief history of Black resistance to White minority rule in Azania which, he explained, began with the advent of Whites to the country in 1652. For nearly three centuries, he said, the Boers (Dutch) and the British vied for control of Azania, which is rich in natural resources, particularly gold. This struggle was resolved, Mokgoatsane said, when in 1948 the British — anxious to retain economic control of the country — handed over political control to the present ruling Boer Nationalist Party which instituted the infamous apartheid (racial segregation) system.

Following the massacre of 69 Black Azanians at Sharpeville in 1960, Mokgoatsane said that armed struggle began. Banned by the fascist government, African liberation movements such as the PAC have been forced to flee their homeland and are presently "training cadres and infiltrating them back into the country," Mokgoatsane said. He said that in Azania, "Our struggle is not against apartheid. Apartheid is completely irrelevant. Our struggle is for self-determination. Our struggle is for control of our own destiny."

In his remarks, SWAPO representative Hwanga declared that "armed confrontation is the only language racist South Africa is capable of comprehending." He appealed for worldwide support for the four SWAPO militants recently convicted in Namibia by the South African government — two of whom received the death penalty. "We have reason to believe that South Africa has no legal right to try Namibians under

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



BPINS photo

Panel participants (left to right) BELVIE ROOKS, ALSC; RUEBEN HWANGA, SWAPO; MOGALE MOKGOATSANE, PAC; and MICHAEL MAWEMA, ZANU.

freedom in Africa. . . .There will be no real freedom throughout the world until we in this country have done our job and have torn down all the shackles of oppression that have come out of this country."

Following a film on Azania entitled *Last Grave at Dimbaza*, the African Liberation Day program — which was organized by the African Liberation Support (ALSC) Coalition, the Third World Fund, the Sun Reporter Public Affairs Bureau, the Ethiopian Women's Study Group, the Malcolm X House Organizing Collective, and the Black Panther Party — formally got underway with statements and a panel discussion by the representatives of ZANU, PAC and SWAPO.

Introducing the comrades from the African liberation movements was Ms. Belvie Rooks, an active worker in the ALSC and the Third World Fund and one of the people instrumental in planning the program. Belvie explained that African Liberation Day was established by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 as a day set aside to commemorate the struggles of African countries who were still under the colonial domination of



Press Conference Announces African Liberation Day Activities

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Left to right, Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT, publisher of the San Francisco Sun Reporter *and president of the National Newspapers Publishers Association, Ms. BELVIE ROOKS, representing the African Liberation Support Coalition and Mr. HAMZA AZIZ, Political Affairs Attache and Consular from the Embassy of Tanzania, participated in an informative press conference last Thursday at the* Sun Reporter *offices here announcing the weekend African Liberation Day activities and discussing the current status of the armed liberation struggles in southern Africa.*

The news conference proved to be an excellent build-up for the weekend festivities and provided the attending media with an opportunity to receive in-depth answers to their many questions on the struggles in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and to understand the full context in which this great human drama, affecting the lives of both Africans and Black Americans, is presently being enacted.

BPINS photo

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Boston Black Woman Beaten

(Boston, Mass.) - Susan Page, a Black counselor at a settlement house here for juveniles, suffered three broken ribs and various other injuries recently when she was brutally attacked and beaten by a group of young Whites. Ms. Page had been involved in an incident the previous night in which she disarmed a young White girl who had been brandishing a switchblade knife at a Black girl. Boston police refused to arrest the White attackers, relatives of the White girl — claiming that they (police) "didn't see it happen."

"Summary Execution" Of Black Youth

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - The mother of a 16-year-old Black youth brutally shot and killed by a White Philadelphia cop last February 15, has filed a three million dollar class action suit against the city. Michael Shepard died in an alley from a shot in the back of the head fired by police officer Donald Woodruff, who at the time was pursuing the Black youth for having a TV set in his possession. Ms. Jane Shepard, Michael's mother, filed the suit in U.S. District Court on behalf of the city's Black families, noting in the suit that her son was the "victim of a summary execution."

Racist Doctor "Apologizes"

(Cambridge, Mass.) - Dr. Bernard D. Davis, a Harvard Medical School professor, apologized recently for charging that academic standards in the nation's medical schools had fallen in recent years because of the rise in the number of minority students with "substandard academic qualifications." Dr. Davis said of his racist statement, "I deeply regret my failure to anticipate that my article in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, intended for professionals, would reach the public press."

Supreme Court Ducks Decision On Minority Hiring

"Last Hired, First Fired" Policies Contested

(Washington, D.C.) - In a series of orders issued last week, the U.S. Supreme Court sidestepped the issue of complaints of minority group members that, as the last hired, they are always the first fired during economic slumps. The matter has been left to lower federal courts for review.

The high court has been ducking the issue of seniority systems that result in disproportionate layoffs of newly hired Blacks and women as revealed in its refusal to hear a major test case from New Jersey. Both the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Justice Department had urged the Supreme Court to hear the New Jersey case and resolve what the EEOC called "the most pressing problem in employment discrimination law" today.

JUSTICES

The justices, however, decided that the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia should first restudy the matter in light of the high court's most recent pronouncement on job discrimination. This ruling states that Blacks denied jobs because of their race should be granted special seniority rights and moved ahead of White workers who were hired in their place.

The New Jersey case, however, goes a step further, involving not only workers who were personally subjected to discrimination, but also employees who demand the right to extra seniority because of the Jersey Central Power and Light Company's historic discrimination against Blacks as a class — although the plaintiffs themselves were never turned down. Without this "constructive seniority," the EEOC says, so many minority group members will be laid off during hard times that all their recent gains will be lost.

The Justice Department opposes the EEOC position, arguing that it would amount to preferential treatment of Blacks and minorities.

However the appellate court rules, it is likely that the issue will return again to the Supreme Court.□

EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF WORKERS' RIGHTS

E.E.O.C. Deliberately Sabotaged Bias Complaints



Black workers dominate unemployment line. Federal agencies like EEOC do little to combat unemployment bias.

(New York, N.Y.) - The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC) has been charged with the deliberate sabotage of the rights of workers who have filed complaints with the Commission against racist and biased employers, according to a recent *Guardian* feature.

Originated in 1964 as a provision of the Equal Employment Opportunities Act of 1964, EEOC was designed to combat discrimination by employers against Black people, other minorities and women. However, since that time, EEOC has proven to be more a collaborator than a watchdog in cases involving racial bias.

Recently, Black Congressman Augustus Hawkins, head of the House Subcommittee on Equal Employment Opportunities, said at a hearing that EEOC records show a backlog of 120,000 discrimination complaints waiting to be processed.

In other words, tens of thousands who file these cases are forced to wait several years before their cases are processed. Many are forced to accept their settlements rather than a just repayment for racial abuse, while still others have had their files purposely destroyed. Some complaints are simply rejected without any type of investigation.

Former EEOC Chairman Lowell H. Perry, appointed in 1975, testified before the House Subcommittee and said that he not only found that regional EEOC offices could not justify the backlog of complaints, but also that they deliberately violated the rights of workers who file complaints.

Perry made a spot inspection of 27 of the 32 offices. He found that 15 of the offices simply got rid of discrimination complaints by dismissing them out of hand or by closing the cases prematurely. Several of the offices, he noted, made it a practice to pressure workers to accept settlements for much less than what was actually due to them. This experience caused Perry to resign in disgust.

Some of the EEOC offices, Perry testified, went so far as to destroy files or alter them in such a way as to deprive the workers of their legitimate right to file a complaint. The *Guardian* pointed out that most of the officials and attorneys in regional offices have personal, political or social relationships with employers, reactionary union officers or their attorneys.

Workers who file discrimination complaints which eventually reach the processing stage are, in many cases, the victims of consent decrees worked out over their heads, the *Guardian* said.

ONE SUCH CASE

In one such case the Justice Department, the United Steelworkers Union and the major steel companies worked out a "sell-out" $30 million settlement on the claim of 40,000 Black and minority workers. In fact, the workers could have received over $100 million.

Of the 120,000 workers who have filed still unprocessed claims, many thousands will die, change jobs, drop their claims or move to other cities before their cases are even heard.□



Georgia Strikers Battle For Better Wages

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Over 300 striking DeKalb County garbage workers, most of whom are Black, have stood up to police harassment and have perservered in their ongoing fight for better wages and a decent life, despite a conspicuous lack of support from the Atlanta area AFL-CIO union leaders. (See photo, above.)

Garbage is continuing to pile up as scab workers are only making regular pick-ups in wealthy neighborhoods and local labor unions are calling the strike "poorly timed." Picket lines, however, are growing daily, reports Workers World, *and support is mounting among rank-and-file union members. Already a solidarity march has been held at which many supporters turned out on short notice.*



J.B. JOHNSON.

SUPPORTERS CHARGE FRAME-UP

J.B. Johnson Convicted For Murder Of St. Louis Cop

(St. Louis, Mo.) - J.B. Johnson is facing a "natural life" (99 years and a day) sentence as the result of his frame-up conviction on first degree murder charges in late May.

J.B.'s case has gained nation-wide attention as the state of Missouri has been trying to frame him for the murder of a St. Louis policeman for over six years. The murder occurred during a 1970 robbery of a jewelry store and J.B.'s arrest was the aftermath of what the *Militant* termed an "hysterical magnet" carried out by revengeful St. Louis police forces.

Johnson was convicted for this crime in 1972 but the Missouri Supreme Court ordered that he be given a new trial in July of 1975 because of suppression of evidence by the lying St. Louis police.

In the hearings before the state supreme court, Missouri Assistant Attorney General David Robards admitted that there was a glaring contradiction in the state's case which "could not be explained away."

Police claim to have found two stolen rings in J.B. Johnson's shoes at the time of his arrest, but those same two rings were the same as two rings which were missing from a tray of seven stolen rings police had seized at the scene of the robbery at about the same time as J.B.'s arrest.

According to police, a car had been seized and taken to police headquarters for evidence. When the car was opened, police found and photographed the tray containing all seven rings. For this police version to be true, the two missing rings would had to have been in Johnson's shoes and the car at the same time.

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MARION PRISON CONTROL UNIT INMATES STAGE HUNGER STRIKE

(Marion, Ill.) - All 85 prisoners in the control unit at Marion Federal Prison in Illinois went on a hunger strike on May 8 as 50 supporters, including wives and children of the prisoners, demonstrated outside demanding that the unit be shut down. The action took place in the wake of a recent beating and apparent stalling of a federal court case aimed at closing the unit.

Generally regarded as the chief behavior modification unit within the federal prison system, Marion is notorious throughout the system as the place where prison activists are sent after all other attempts by the system to deal with them fail.

The "Marion Brothers," as the prisoners in the control unit are known, include a number of the most effective jail house lawyers in the federal prison system, as well as a number of active members of the Nation of Islam. Eighty per cent of the control unit prisoners are Third World, *Liberation News Service* reports.

The Marion Brothers filed a class action suit in early 1975 demanding the unit be closed down. They charged that the unit constituted "cruel and unusual" punishment and was a 1984-like attempt to mold the actual thoughts and behavior of the prisoners.

A dramatic four week trial took place in July of 1975, in which 35 prisoners and ex-prisoners of the unit testified about the use of sensory deprivation, forced administration of behavior altering drugs, beatings and the total lack of "privileges," such as letter-writing and showers. This type of treatment was used until prisoners conformed to "acceptable" behavior.

Despite the obvious urgency of the case, Federal Judge James Foreman has not ruled on the case, although the trial ended ten months ago.



Wives and children of the "Marion Brothers" were among those demanding the closing of the "Control Unit" in the Marion, Illinois, federal prison.

On the night of April 27, 1976, five control unit prisoners — all members of the Nation of Islam — were severely beaten by prison guards after the guards first threw urine on them. Although the prisoners made no attempt to strike back, the guards attacked them with blackjacks and clubs, according to other prisoners who witnessed the incident.

Earl X Gaither, a control unit prisoner for the past two and one-half years, and one of those attacked, says the urine throwing was an attempt to incite the prisoners, enabling the authorities to use the incident to discredit the class action suit.

After the incident, Gaither was taken to a "box car cell," where he was told he would spend the next three to six months. The "box cars" are the "ultimate solution" within the control unit. While other control unit prisoners are kept in a windowless 9' X 11" cell twenty-three and a half hours a day, the boxcar cells are specially designed to totally isolate the prisoner from all stimuli — including outside light and sound.

Deprived of all personal property, including reading material and even soap, the boxcar prisoners spend 24-hour days in an environment many psychologists say can easily cause psychosis.□

Black Inmate Graduates From College – Goes Back To Prison

(Miami, Fla.) - A Black inmate, Freddie Sills, has graduated from college on a study-release prison program here but he will still have to remain in prison on a 20-year sentence because his plea for a work release has been turned down by the state parole commission.

Sills graduated with honors with a physical education degree from Florida Memorial College last week but was bitterly stunned when he learned that the Florida Parole and Probation Commission had refused to let him work on a work-release program.

"I've done everything they told me to do," Sills said. "They said serve my time, I did. They said educate myself, I did that. I've met all the requirements and still they are trying to kill me."

Sills received a standing ovation from his 101 fellow graduates but four hours later he learned that he was going straight back to prison.

Ray Howard, head of the Parole Commission, stated that the charge for which Sills is serving time, a 1971 manslaughter conviction, was too serious an offense for him to be released.

Sills insists that he is innocent of the crime, the alleged killing of an ex-girlfriend. "I'd been in town (Orlando, Florida) for only five hours when I was accused by someone of murdering someone," he said. ". . .I was there for five hours when my uncle told me a girl I'd dated before had been found strangled.

"They told me to stay in town," he continued. ". . .I was there for a month when I was arrested early one morning. Four days later I was in prison."□



FREDDIE SILLS

Federal Judge Blocks Food Stamp Cutback

(Washington, D.C.) - A federal judge last week temporarily blocked the Ford administration from putting into effect new regulations which would remove more than 5.3 million persons from the food stamp program.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court here by the Food Research and Action Center, a New York-based public interest law firm that has successfully challenged other proposed changes in the program. Public interest lawyers around the country helped prepare the suit, which was made on behalf of 73 families, as well as 26 states and 109 private organizations.

Generally, the suit charges the new rule violates the Food Stamp Act. The food stamp recipients argued that they either would lose their benefits entirely or have them sharply reduced if the new Agriculture Department regulations governing the program are put into effect. State governments said they would be swamped with administrative confusion and extra expense as a result of the new regulations.

PROMISED REFORMS

In February, President Ford announced that he would cut the food stamp program rather then wait for promised congressional reforms, which still have not been completed. Ford said he would accomplish this in a number of ways, including limiting benefits to those with poverty level incomes; raising the purchase price of food stamps; changing the way in which eligibility is determined and changing the benefits levels of families eligible fits from many working poor families and moderately poor families with special needs.

Arguments will be heard before federal Judge John Pratt on June 15 on a preliminary injunction against the regulations.□



Rural Southern Black woman struggles to heat her home. A plan to remove millions of people from the food stamp program has been blocked by a federal judge.



Third World students protest the closing of Hostos College. In a move that stunned New York city last week, the entire CUNY system was shut down.

C.U.N.Y. SHUTDOWN ROCKS NEW YORK CITY

(New York, N.Y.) - The city of New York was rocked last week when the City University of New York (CUNY), the third largest university system in the U.S. with 250,000 students, was abruptly closed for defaulting on its faculty payroll and simultaneously, the city announced that it would terminate the financing of 49 day care centers, effective July 1.

The CUNY shutdown comes at the climax of the school year as students in the 20-college system were in the midst of, or had just completed final exams. Over 16,000 faculty members and 11,000 employees were put out of work.

The closing of the 49 day care centers will displace over 3,500 children and put nearly 1,500 employees out of work. J. Henry Smith, New York City Human Resources administrator, claimed that the cuts were forced by "severe financial stringencies," *The New York Times* reports.

Twenty-eight day care centers were closed last December 31 and these new cuts will reduce the number of centers in New York to 342.

PROTESTS

In regards to CUNY Chancellor Robert Kibbler, the target of recent anti-cutback protests, stated that he had looked to the New York state legislature to complete the school year. A bill pending before the legislature would provide $24 million in extra state funds for the current term and $171 million for future operations.

State Democratic leaders have been unable to muster support for the bill because behind the financial package is a mandate that CUNY end its free tuition policy. One metropolitan area assemblyman was quoted as saying, "Nobody wants to go home and find people saying you voted for tuition."

Last week five members of the New York Board of Higher Education chose to resign rather than end the free tuition policy.

CUNY has been tuition-free for 125 years and the charging of

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Black Teenage Girl On Trial For Voter Fraud In San Francisco

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Connie Wilson, a 19-year-old Black high school student and resident of Hunters Point Housing Projects here, is currently on trial on trumped-up felony charges of fraudulently registering voters during the city's recent elections.

Ms. Wilson's lawyer, Phillip Martin, is attempting to quash the charges leveled against his client, charging that they are discriminatory. Even if Ms. Wilson had acted improperly, Martin said, her offense was minor and ineffectual compared to the fraud perpetrated by others who are not being prosecuted.

ACCUSED PERSONS

"In six and one-half years of representing accused persons, this is the shabbiest, most discriminatory prosecution I have ever seen," Martin said.

San Francisco County District Attorney Joseph Freitas has singled out Ms. Wilson as the first victim of his "voter fraud crackdown," Martin said. The attorney maintains that Freitas has failed to indict public officials and others who as nonresidents of San Francisco illegally voted in the elections, and has even granted amnesty to public officials who were accused of doing so.

Ms. Wilson was recruited as a voter registrar by several political groups whom Martin said were responsible for the improper training she received; she was not even sworn in as a deputy registrar as the law requires.

Martin charges that his client was used as a pawn by these political groups and now she is being used as a scapegoat by Freitas whose office is beset by demands that he prosecute voter fraud.

In addition, all of the actions that Ms. Wilson is charged with took place before the voter fraud scandal broke — the time for which Freitas said he would grant amnesty. Martin said that presently there is only one other voter "fraud" case pending beside Ms. Wilson's.

Connie Wilson's alleged "fraudulent" actions "did not affect a single vote," Martin said. The six applications complained of in her charges were never processed by the voter registrar and never added to the voting lists. This is in stark contrast to the countless San Francisco elections that have been "swung" by fraudulent voters.□

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Sacramento And The Panther Bill"

In the conclusion of the chapter "Sacramento and the 'Panther Bill,'" Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton explains that as a result of the historic visit by the Party to Sacramento on May 2, 1967, the eyes of Black America were turned towards the Party. In the chapter "Growing Pains," Huey shows how this event had a negative effect, also.

PART 53

The Black Panther troops rolled out for Sacramento early on the morning of May 2. As soon as they left, I went to my mother's house. I had promised to mow her lawn that day. But I took a portable radio along and put it on the front step to listen for news; in the house I turned on the television set and asked my mother to keep an eye on it. Then I started mowing.

About noon a bulletin interrupted the radio program. It told of brothers at the capitol with weapons. My mother called out to me that all channels were showing the event. I ran into the house, and there was Bobby reading the mandate.

The message was definitely going out. Bobby read it twice, but the press and the people assembled were so amazed at the Black Panthers' presence, and particularly the weapons, that few appeared to hear the important thing. They were concentrating on the weapons. We had hoped that after the weapons gained their attention they would listen to the message.

Later, another bulletin came on saying that the brothers had been arrested, Bobby for carrying a concealed weapon — although he was wearing his gun openly on his hip. Some of the other brothers were charged with failing to remove the rounds from the chambers of their guns when they put their weapons back in the car.

I got on the phone and finally made contact with one of the Black Panther women who had gone along. She told me what had happened, and I began to initiate the next phase of our plan — raising bail money. That night I went to a local radio station, where a talk show was on.

INCIDENT

People calling in to discuss the incident had been told that I was in jail, and I decided the best way to deal with that was by confrontation. So I went in there, as Malcolm would have done, and asked for equal air time. One of the startled program directors looked at me and said, "Well, you're sort of in jail." I said, "Yes, I am in jail but let me have equal air time anyway."

On the air I explained the Sacramento ploy. My explanation was not very effective, I felt, because people who call these shows are always more interested in themselves than in issues, and you have to fight through that first. But I was able to make an appeal for money.

We were faced with $50,000 bail in Sacramento, and within twenty-four hours I had raised the $5,000 needed to get the troops back on the streets. Our plans had worked exactly as we hoped.



Armed Black Panther Party members walk proudly during May 2, 1967, Sacramento protest. Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton has said of this historic event, ". . . Our purpose was not to kill, it was to inform, to let the nation know where the Party stood."

Looking back, I think our tactic at Sacramento was correct at that time, but it was also a mistake in a way. It was the first time in our brief existence that an armed group of Black Panthers had been arrested, and it was a turning point in police perceptions.

We took the arrests because we had a higher purpose. But it was not until then that the police started attempting to disarm the Party. They leveled shotguns on the brothers, handcuffed them, and generally pushed them around. I had given orders not to fire unless fired upon. Maybe the order should have been to fire on everybody in there; then they would have realized we were serious.

But our purpose was not to kill; it was to inform, to let the nation know where the Party stood.

The police, however, took it to mean that the Party was only a front with weapons, that we would not defend ourselves. This attitude caused a number of problems for us, and it took some time to restore caution to the police after Sacramento. Now, everything is as it used to be, because they know they will have a fight on their hands if they try to attack us.

Sacramento was certainly a success, however, in attracting national attention; even those who did not hear the complete message saw the arms, and this conveyed enough to Black people. The Bay Area became more aware of the Party, and soon we had more members than we could handle.

From all across the country calls came to us about establishing chapters and branches; we could hardly keep track of the requests. In a matter of months we went from a small Bay Area group to a national organization, and we began moving to implement our ten-point program.

"Growing Pains"

"I have made up my mind, wherever I go I shall go as a man and not as a slave. . . I shall always be courteous and mild in deportment towards all with whom I come in contact, at the same time firmly and constantly endeavouring to assert my equal right as a man and a brother."
Frederick Douglass, *My Bondage and My Freedom.*

The Mulford bill passed the California legislature in July, 1967, by a huge majority. As soon as the law was changed, making it illegal to carry loaded weapons, we stopped the armed patrols. The police understood this to mean that we were ready to submit, and they stepped up their campaign of harassment. Only a month after the Sacramento trip, we were subjected to another stupid and childish incident.

BAIL-FUND PARTY

One night in June a bail-fund party was held in Richmond. As soon as we arrived, the police miraculously appeared, but remained outside in their parked cars. This was an ominous sign. We decided to ignore them, however, and remained inside all evening having a fine party. When the party began breaking up about 2:00 a.m. we decided to stay a while longer to avoid trouble, since we thought the police might leave when the place emptied out a little.

But it turned out they wanted us, the Black Panthers. It became a waiting game: the police cut their motors and lights and sat in the darkness; we stayed inside and went right on enjoying ourselves.

TO BE CONTINUED

BLACK PANTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE JUNE 8 CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents our list of recommended endorsements for the June 8 California elections. As always, the paramount consideration in all endorsements THE BLACK PANTHER puts forth is the commitment and potential value the candidates/state propositions display in regards to improving the quality of life for Black and poor oppressed peoples trapped in a society and a political system not of their own choosing. As we organize in our various communities, the issue of power — the power to control the destiny of our lives and our communities, the power of self-determination — is of prime importance. As so often has been expressed, the people, the majority, already have the power. One way that we can express, at least a part of this power, our collective will, is by voting in the California state elections on June 8. Take these endorsements to the polls with you June 8—that is your legal right—and vote your own interests, guided by your community concerns, so People's Power for us all will be one step closer. VOTE JUNE 8.

President

GOV. EDMUND G. BROWN, JR.

Despite pompous critics who don't like his "What is the answer?/What is the question?" approach, Edmund (Jerry) G. Brown, Jr., governor of the state of California, represents a fresh change on the national political scene, seemingly able to re-evaluate failing governmental solutions to today's rampant social ills. Besides, what Black people really believe that Jimmy Carter's "ethnic purity" comment was "a slip of the tongue"? And Udall's a Mormon, who still, in 1976, deny Blacks equal access in their churches.

U.S. Senate

TOM HAYDEN.

As one writer commented, "At last, a voice from the Left who speaks out strongly on the interests of the working people, minorities, environmentalists, taxpayers and other disenfranchised people. . ." Plus, his antiwar record is top-notch.

U.S. Congress

RONALD V. DELLUMS — 8TH DISTRICT

What can you say? He's popular, knowledgeable and committed.

FORTNEY (PETE) STARK — 9TH DISTRICT

DAVID HARRIS — 12TH DISTRICT

State Senator

RICHARD BOYLE — 5TH DISTRICT (S.F.)

Touted as "the last American to leave Cambodia," following the Democratic Republic's liberation in April, 1975, Richard Boyle has conducted a low-budgeted, community-oriented campaign stressing the benefits of a representative government and pointing out the myriad of problems facing the city of San Francisco in dire need of immediate solution. He deserves our votes.

NICHOLAS C. PETRIS — 9TH DISTRICT

State Assembly

GREG COOK — 11TH DISTRICT

TOM BATES — 12TH DISTRICT

JOHN MILLER — 13TH DISTRICT

One of the most powerful Black legislators as chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, John Miller has faithfully and diligently represented the people of the 13th District for five consecutive terms, establishing an impeccable set of credentials in the process. As Miller himself said in an interview in THE BLACK PANTHER, "I'm for the people."

WILLIE BROWN — 17TH DISTRICT (S.F.)

LEO McCARTHY—18TH DISTRICT (S.F.)

Alameda County Board Of Supervisors

NO ENDORSEMENT — 1ST DISTRICT

SEYMOUR ROSE — 4TH DISTRICT

JOHN GEORGE — 5TH DISTRICT

No candidate is more deserving or needed to represent the Alameda County Board of Supervisor's newly-created Fifth District than John George. A longtime friend of the people, but front fighter for basic human rights and needs, John George exemplifies the Black politician firmly and inseparably rooted in the community. Let's help George do it, so he'll help us. (See interview, next page.)

Judgeship Races

BERKELEY-ALBANY SUPERIOR COURT

RICHARD BARTALINI

Berkeley Ballot Measures

Measure O (Barriers and Dividers): NO

Even though the barriers and dividers that block off some of Berkeley's streets can sometimes be obnoxious, safety is the issue here. Tearing down the barriers would open up potential disaster in some communities. It would be more than a shame, but a crime. VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE O.

Measure P (Redevelopment Accountability) YES.

Measure Q (Industrial Park): YES

Victims of a concerted conspiracy to force them from their homes and into the streets, the people of the West Berkeley area rightfully demand and deserve guarantees that they can live in peace, without the threat of an industrial park — profits at people's expense — constantly hanging over their heads.

Oakland Ballot Measures

Measure R (Police and Retirement): YES

If passed, the complex Measure R would revamp the police and firemen's retirement system, thus easing this city's fiscal crunch —in terms of city contributions to the plans— to be spread out over a 40-year period. VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE R.

Measure S (Police and Fire Salaries): YES

Measure S repeals certain sections of the Oakland City Charter which call for automatic, annual salary hikes for the city's police and fire departments. Already these two departments eat up the lion's share of city funds—over 51 per cent in the proposed 1976-77 budget — with only .6 per cent allocated for "Community Development." Enough's enough. VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE S.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Vote June 8

Take This To The Polls With You On Election Day

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE JUNE 8 CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS

State Propositions (TAKE THIS WITH YOU TO THE POLLS ON ELECTION DAY)

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Proposition 1 (State School Bonds): YES. Passage of Proposition 1 will allow the state of California to issue $200 million worth of school construction bonds to aid embattled school districts under two significant circumstances: (1) building new school facilities in high growth attendance areas; (2) reconstructing, remodeling or replacing educationally inadequate school buildings over 30 years old. The benefits to Black and poor communities by the passage of Proposition 1 are obvious. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 1.

Proposition 2 (Veterans Bond Act): FOR

Under the Veterans Bond Act of 1976, the state would provide a $500 million bond issue for farm and home loan aids to California veterans. This measure simply extends to Vietnam War veterans benefits already enjoyed by World War II and Korean War veterans. VOTE "FOR" PROPOSITION 2.

Proposition 3 (Safe Drinking Water Bonds): FOR

Who opposes safe drinking water? Proposition 3 simply provides $175 million to allow the state to aid local water districts in improving systems to meet minimal water safety standards. VOTE "FOR" PROPOSITION 3.

Proposition 4 (Community College Bonds): YES

Proposition 4 allows the state to issue $150 million in bonds to help local community college districts acquire new land, construct buildings and acquire necessary equipment. Considering the increased enrollment by Black and minority students in the community college system, we're surprised there haven't been demonstrations for this initiative already. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 4.

Proposition 5 (Banks and Corporations Tax): YES

Removing a bit of the preferential treatment granted big business, Proposition 5 modifies the vote required by the state legislature to change tax laws on banks, corporations and insurance companies from a two-thirds vote to a simple majority. Long overdue. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 5.

Proposition 6 (Insurance Company Home Office Tax Deduction): YES

Passage of Proposition 6 would eliminate the unfair income tax deduction presently granted insurance companies for real property taxes paid on their home offices in California. Budget analysts state that this would increase the state coffers by $19 million in its first years, a figure which would grow thereafter. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 6.

Proposition 7 (Taxation of Restricted Historic Property): NO RECOMMENDATION

This is the state's Bicentennial measure, calling for reduced property taxes for those locations deemed of historic significance — undoubtedly the homes of California's robber barrons and early exploiters. NO RECOMMENDATION.

Propositon 8 (Deposit of State Monies): YES

Proposition 8 calls for the deposit of state monies in Savings and Loan Associations, rather than exclusively in banks. Savings and Loan Associations normally pay higher interests on deposits and tend to make housing loans more available to Black and poor people. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 8.

Proposition 9 (Bingo): YES

Proposition 9 would allow churches and charitable, nonprofit organizations to hold bingo games as fundraising activities. Since the state anti-bingo laws are now almost impossible to enforce, this measure would simply make a harmless and widespread practice legal. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 9.

Proposition 10 (Bonds to Refund State Indebtedness): YES

A complex financial measure, Proposition 10 would allow the state legislature (by a two-thirds vote) to authorize issuance of refunding bonds. A saving in state funds is possible and probable. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 10.

Proposition 11 (Motor Vehicle Taxes): YES

If Proposition 11 passes, local cities and municipalities will be allowed to use surplus highway and street lands — purchased with state gasoline excise tax money — for much needed public parks and recreational areas. A worthwhile proposal. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 11.

Proposition 12 (Interest Rates): NO

A fantastically intricate and obtuse measure vehemently opposed by Assemblyman John Miller, chairman of the powerful Assembly Judiciary Committee, Proposition 12 raises the allowable interest rates on loans not used for personal, family or household purposes. All consumers, particularly Black and poor people, would be the hardest hit by the skyrocketing loan interest rates this proposition would permit. VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION 12."

Proposition 13 (Senior Citizens Taxation): YES

Proposition 13 certainly proposes a minor change, that is, allowing senior citizens to put off their property taxes until such time as they are able to do so — a minimal concession but far better than forcing seniors out of their homes for failure to pay their taxes. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 13.

Proposition 14 (Constitutional Revision): YES.

Proposition 14 changes some of the archaic language in the state constitution. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 14.

Proposition 15 (Nuclear Safeguards): YES! YES! YES!

As the article on page 4 details, Proposition 15 demands that the state legislature assume responsibility for the safety of nuclear power plants and their radioactive waste materials rather than allow control over those plants to remain in the hands of those who would destroy the world in the name of profit and the American way. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 15.

ALAMEDA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 5TH DISTRICT

JOHN GEORGE: "WE'RE HERE TO DO THINGS FOR THE PEOPLE"



Oakland attorney JOHN GEORGE (third from left) campaigning last Saturday at a barbeque held at the home of Alameda County Superior Court Judge BENJAMIN TRAVIS (second from left).

As the frontrunning candidate for the newly-created Fifth District seat on the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, popular Black Oakland attorney John George has, typically, confronted the central issues of our communities head on, providing imaginative and creative solutions for the complex problems that affect our daily lives. Combining his vast skills and experience in the civil rights and criminal law fields with a sincere commitment for social change, John George, as the follwoing interview with THE BLACK PANTHER demonstrates, unhesitatingly advocates a framework for egalitarian justice that, over the years, has won him the respect and admiration of thousands of Bay Area residents. ON JUNE 8, VOTE FOR JOHN GEORGE FOR THE ALAMEDA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, FIFTH DISTRICT.

CONCLUSION

QUESTION: Do you see yourself working with other progressive members on the Alameda County Board of Supervisors in a coalition fashion or do you see yourself as being in a fairly isolated position from the rest of the members on the Board?

GEORGE: No, I have great hopes for Alameda County. I will be in a position to go out and work with people in the community — that will mean people in the community will set the priorities. I will provide the leadership, the information. Now when we start moving in that community-directed way, I think it will have impact on the Board as a whole. I can see working with maybe Fred Cooper. He and I ought to be able to work together on some things that affect the people of East Oakland. Charles Santana and I should be able to work on some things that affect poor, Chicano and Asian people. That way I think you can get a lot more done.

Q: Are you a strong believer in affirmative action?

GEORGE: Yes, I'm a strong believer in affirmative action — so much so, in fact, that I'm going to mention this to you even though you haven't asked me. Do you know that veterans get a preference on county jobs and on city jobs? You know, through the promotional exams?

Q: No.

GEORGE: I am opposed to it. I am such a strong believer in affirmative action that I think because most veterans are males, giving them points discriminates against women.

Q: Would there be preferential hiring for anyone?

GEORGE: Not preferential hiring, affirmative action.

Q: Are there any particular environmental issues that you have become concerned about?

GEORGE: Yes.

Q: What are some of those?

GEORGE: Misplaced growth of Alameda County. In other words, growth that takes place haphazardly in the eastern and southern parts of the county. That means, the "quick profit" can be made in those areas. What they are telling the people of the city is that — "We are building towns so you can move to escape all the social problems of the city." And therefore they rush in to build up Fremont and other parts of the county. Then they wanted to build a new town in the Livermore area. They don't have any public transportation; they don't have any good sewage treatment plants; they don't have adequate water. Therefore, to make it attractive to the developers, the developers only have to pay six per cent of some of these utilities being installed, and we all over the county have to pay the full 40 per cent fee. While all that is going on they have no adequate public transportation.

Q: Again, I would like to go back a little bit. You mentioned an intriguing concept you called "new towns in town." Would you explain that a little bit more?

GEORGE: See, a city is a collection of neighborhoods. If East Oakland had houses, education, parks, shopping centers — all in the Brookfield Village area on out — you, in effect, would have a village, a new town, that is in town, as opposed to new towns in the unincorporated areas, or in the undeveloped areas.

Q: Do you mean building up those areas where people are living now in a more planned, systematic way?

COOPERATIVE HOUSING

GEORGE: Yes. More planned, cooperative housing, with senior citizens not put off into institutional-type housing, but with the generations continuing to intermix. I think that ought to be dealt with. You may not know, being a young man, that there used to be what we called "the extended family" — the grandmothers were around, not isolated from their grandchildren. We need to keep that kind of human interaction. It is good for the child because it provided that stability, and good for the grandmother and the grandfather. I am not saying they should have eight hours of it, because the children could run them crazy. They should be able to go off to some place to have their peace and to be with other senior citizens, but that would be at the rec room where the senior citizens would go. And children need to be relieved of mothers, fathers, and senior citizens. Therefore, they would go off to their kind of recreation area.

Q: Is this all part of the new town concept?

GEORGE: Yes. Also, what would be part of the new town is this: the cooperative housing and the pride. Then you would have neighbor protecting neighbor against crime, preventing crime. That means the whole neighborhood and the series of neighborhoods would be organized in such a fashion that they would apply the sanctions to protect, because police just aren't adequate enough to prevent crime.

Q: Are you saying there should be more police?

GEORGE: No, it is not that there should be more police. What I'm saying is that citizens should stop relying on the police as if the police can do the job of preventing crime.

Q: You seem to be advocating a form of community education, not a formal education, so much as a program for people coming together in forum situations, getting together to talk about the common problems they have. Is that part of the new town?

GEORGE: This would be part of the new town, the bazaar of ideas — some people call it the marketplace of ideas. I'm talking about having these little family cooperative stores, the crafts stores, the drama of the neighborhood, the poetry readings, the art, teaching children how to be photographers and writers; and all those things that are relevant to people's lives. All of that can develop in the "new town in town."

It is really a recycling of the city — economic growth without physical expansion.

Q: How is your campaign going? I understand you have received a number of very prestigious endorsements?

GEORGE: Let me put it this way. We all know that on June 8 the endorsement of the people is the most prestigious and the most important. And in order to get to the people to receive their endorsement these other factors become necessary. We have people working in the campaign that have sacrificed and built an organization. We then have solid labor support: the Central Labor Council; Local 70 of the Teamsters; UAW; ILWU; Local 235 of the Hospital Workers; Local 535, the Social Workers of the county; and the East Teamsters Club.

We have the endorsement of the Baptist Ministers Union; the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance; the East Oakland Clergy; and many of the leading religious ministers.

Now the clubs, the Democratic clubs: the Muleskinners; the Niagara Movement Democratic Club; East Oakland CBS Democratic Club; the Montclair-Greater Oakland-Democratic Club; the Alameda County Democratic Central Committee; the Alameda County Democratic Lawyers Club; the Martin Luther

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JOHN GEORGE

John George

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King Democratic Club; the Tom Payne Democratic Club.

Q: One more question. What is it that all these groups see in you? Or, what qualities do you have that they don't see in your opponents?

GEORGE: Well over the years, I've been associated with those movements that have been orientated toward the community of the poor. I think what they've seen is that they can work with me, and I would be able to do more for the county. The persons who say, "I endorse you," say, "We think you can do more for the people of the county. We think you have got good judgement."

Now, my opponents have therefore not been able to develop a broad base. Sue Hone's base is a narrow base in the Berkeley Hills, and that is insufficient to represent this district. Billy Rumsford's base is similarly narrow and therefore wouldn't be able to do what I would be able to do — and that is organizing.

They, my endorsers, also see, I think, that John George is involved in the people, and that kind of politics is the kind of politics we need in this area. I've formed these committees: a Health Committee, a Social Services Committee; the Law and Justice Committee; and those are the areas in which the people are establishing the priorities that they want for this county. I have just been the vehicle for it.

I repeat that statement I made a few months ago: "This is not a campaign to let George do it. This is a campaign to let the people do it. I will join you in that struggle!□



Intercommunal News

"ANGOLA HAS RID ITSELF OF THE DISEASE OF IMPERIALISM"

Text Of U.N. Ambassador's Speech At O.C.L.C. African Liberation Day

Elisio Defigueredo, the youthful ambassador designate to the United Nations from the People's Republic of Angola, clearly and forcefully enunciated the goals of his country during his keynote speech at the May 29 African Liberation Day celebration held at the Oakland Community Learning Center. Following, THE BLACK PANTHER is proud to reprint the text of Comrade Defigueredo's enlightening speech.

"Thank you very much. I would like to express my gratitude for the festivities, for the children who came to the podium, and to all the sponsors of this conference.

"I just returned from home two nights ago, and it is indeed with pleasure and honor that I stand before you today as the representative of a newly nascent, newly independent country, the People's Republic of Angola.

"These words do not come easily to me for freedom and sovereignty did not come easily to the Angolan people. We fought long and hard; we sacrificed many sons and daughters of Angola. It is after a long, arduous struggle, after long weary years of fighting against hopeless odds that I can stand before you and utter these words: Every man, woman and child in Angola today knows what it is to be finally and fully free, not only from foreign colonial domination but also from the reactionary forces from within the country.

"Those domestic reactionary forces sought to perpetuate domination and exploitation to serve their own narrow ends. Angola has rid itself of the disease of imperialism and colonialism and stands ever vigilant to prevent a recurrence.

"My friends, it was not an easy task. For years we fought the Portuguese. We fought with meager guns and crude weaponry against sophisticated arms and ammunition, against not just the might of Portugal but that of her Western allies. Angolan children watched from under the palm trees as Portuguese planes bombed entire villages. The Angolan people watched and fought as the imperialists, colonialists and African reactionary forces invaded, attacked, sabotaged and destroyed the country.

"We fought, defended and stood firm against internal and external threats. We appealed for help and a few brave friends responded. Yet we were dubbed as socialists, communists, Marxists and Soviet pawns.

"Where were the Western critics of outside intervention in Angola in March, 1975, when Zaire invaded Angola nine months before some of our Cuban friends arrived? Where were they when South Africa first invaded Angola in August, 1975, three months before some Cuban friends fought on the side of the MPLA? Where were they in October and November (1975) when Luanda, the capital of Angola, was almost captured by South African, Zairean and mercenary troops before Cuban soldiers had even landed on the soil of Angola?

"It is worthwhile recalling, ladies and gentlemen, some of the facts in the case. In March, 1975, regular units of the Zaire army invaded the northern part of Angola, occupying San Antonio do Zaire in the mouth of the Congo River. At the beginning of August, 1975, South African troops entered the southern part of Angola, setting up bases around the Kaluet area. On October 23, a South African column, spearheaded by 80 armored cars and aerial artillery, supported by the fascist Portuguese liberation army infantry, started a major drive toward Luanda, aiming to reach the capital before November 11, the day on which the Angolan people declared their own independence.





Massacred MPLA freedom fighters (left). Angolan U.N. Ambassador ELISIO DEFIGUEREDO pointed out that "sovereignty and freedom did not come easily to the Angolan people."







The Organization of Angolan Women (left) and the MPLA army are dedicated to the defense of the People's Republic of Angola (center on map).

"My people paid a high price, a very high price indeed, but we were able to block the South African advance at the Quale River 80 miles south of Novo Redondo. The drive by the Zairean army from the north was blocked on November 10 at a point just 15 miles north of Luanda.

00 HOURS

"It was only after the declaration of independence at midnight, or 00 hours of the 10th to the 11th of November, and the immediate setting up of the People's Republic of Angola that we, as a fully independent and sovereign state, requested friends to help us safeguard our new republic and to offset the threat of South African armored vehicles, artillery and air force.

"I wish to state categorically and unequivocally that our Cuban friends came to Angola at our express invitation and will leave when we, the Angolan people and government, feel that their immediate presence is no longer required. We challenge anyone to make the allegation that our sovereignty is in any way jeopardized by the presence of Cubans on our soil.

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"Angola Has Rid Itself Of Imperialism"

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"My friends, we have fought hard and long. We have lost many sons and daughters. Freedom and territorial integrity are too sweet for us to take lightly, so much so that we will defend in all circumstances any acts of sabotage against the People's Republic of Angola. This is why we can state with confidence that Angola's decisions are the aims of her people who jealously guard their freedom.

"Ladies and gentlemen, it is interesting to point out that perhaps one of the reasons' imperialist forces in the West are agitated about some Cuban forces that were in Angola — and certainly are at this moment, leaving — to help us and to help African liberation movements in other countries and to support international solidarity is that it is just not a part of their vocabulary.



Angolan factory worker (left); MPLA soldiers talk to refugee (center); and Angolan children.



Members of the Organization of Angolan Women.

"The independence of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA has raised the hopes of millions of people, men and women who are oppressed in southern Africa, but not only in Africa but anywhere and everywhere man is oppressed; where a racist minority rules over the indigenous majority. Wherever the forces of exploitation, imperialism and colonialism are active, we will be in the forefront of the fight with all our hearts, souls, minds and bodies.

"The Angolan victory over neocolonialism has been a decisive development in the long struggle for independence and freedom for the people of Namibia. With the triumphs of the People's Republic of Angola to the north, the 600,000 people of Namibia now have about 9,000 miles of border with a strong ally where once they were surrounded by closely cooperating racists and colonialist regimes, the Portuguese in Angola and South Africa, which continues its illegal occupation of the Namibian nation.

"Let me not give the impression that it was an easy task for us. Neocolonialism came very close to victory in Angola during the tense days of last November. Had it done so Angola would have been securely in perilous hands, and the development of a battle for the liberation of all of southern Africa would have received a crippling blow setting the independence movements back many years.

"Angolan freedom and victory have paved the way for a new education of the liberation struggle throughout White-ruled Africa. This is one of the measured dividends accrued from the MPLA victory. Another dividend is the expansion of the struggle against neocolonialism throughout Africa and the world. If the People's Republic of Angola continues to win military, political and diplomatic victories, it becomes clear that the Angolan conflict was, indeed, not the end but the beginning of the liberation of all southern Africa.

"Let me state here that our foreign policy has been and will continue to be one of nonalignment. We have been accused of being Marxists, communists, Soviet pawns and dependent on a certain bloc. The fundamental nature of our international policy — which is one of nonalignment — springs not only from the real interests of our people. We are against imperialism; we are against colonialism; we are against neocolonialism, and reactionary regimes that sabotage the real interests of the people. We are for all those who represent social justice and progress. Quite simply, we are nonaligned.

"President Neto, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, stated, and I quote, 'It is unnecessary for me to underscore the fact that we intend to carefully guard our newly formed independence for which we have fought so long. It is the pivot around which the main lines of our foreign policy are organized. We do not exclude relations with any country willing to respect our independence, our sovereignty, our proletarian internationalism and the progressive nature of our revolution. No aid will be rejected and I can affirm that no foreign power will install military bases in Angola. A revolution cannot be exported.

" 'We are prepared to cooperate economically with neighboring countries if they respect our basic orientation, with the sole exception of racist and imperialist South Africa, against whom we will always support our African brothers in their struggle against apartheid and colonialism.'

"Frantz Fanon warned that the failure to create a comprehensive program to enable the people to advance once political independence was won would lead to a new tide of economic domination by some interests. But in most cases, the bourgeoisie in newly independent African and Asian countries and the intellectuals and other strata of the population could not grasp these realities. It saw no reason why it could not create a modern capitalist state once the Europeans were gone. In Angola we are determined not to fall into this trap.

"Our most urgent task remains the defense of our revolution, but we have embarked on a course of economic development, education, health, social services and politization programs. We are already in the process of planning agricultural development — the basis of our national economy — as well as in the field of industry and commerce.

"Our objective of people's democracy springs from the will of our people to establish people's power throughout the country. It is essential that the workers be represented in all decision-making areas that administer the state. Soon we will have created conditions whereby

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AFRICA IN FOCUS

South Africa

Michigan Black Congressman Charles A. Diggs announced last week that he will seek a court injunction to stop the proposed sale by General Electric of two nuclear reactors to the White racist regime of South Africa (Azania), Internews reports. The sale is currently under investigation by the Senate subcommittee on Africa headed by Iowa Senator Dick Clark. Clark said he opposes the sale of the nuclear reactors to South Africa because it would contradict Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent promise of U.S. support of Black majority rule in southern Africa. Donald Easum, U.S. ambassador to Nigeria, told the subcommittee that the U.S. would have "some explaining to do" if it goes ahead with the planned sale, which, he said, the Nigerian government would be highly critical of.

Angola

The trial of 13 British, American and Irish mercenaries is expected to begin in Luanda, Angola, on June 8 and will be broadcast live on radio and television, *Reuters* news agency reports. Angolan Justice Minister Diogenes Boavida said that all but one of the defendants will have Angolan defense lawyers. "The People's Republic of Angola will show the world that our courts, within a revolutionary perspective, apply the laws...in accordance with universally accepted principles," Boavida said.

South Africa

The South African government last week proposed a bill that would make the Transkei African "homeland" into an "independent" Black state and thereby deny one million Black Azanians of their South African citizenship. The bill grants "independence" to the Transkei as the first step in a plan by the apartheid government to classify the over eight million Blacks living in the "White" area of the Transkei region as foreigners.

West Africa

After a successful 10-year campaign, smallpox has been eliminated in 15 countries in West Africa, the International Commission of the World Health Organization recently announced.

100,000 CELEBRATE FIRST MAY DAY IN PEOPLE'S ANGOLA

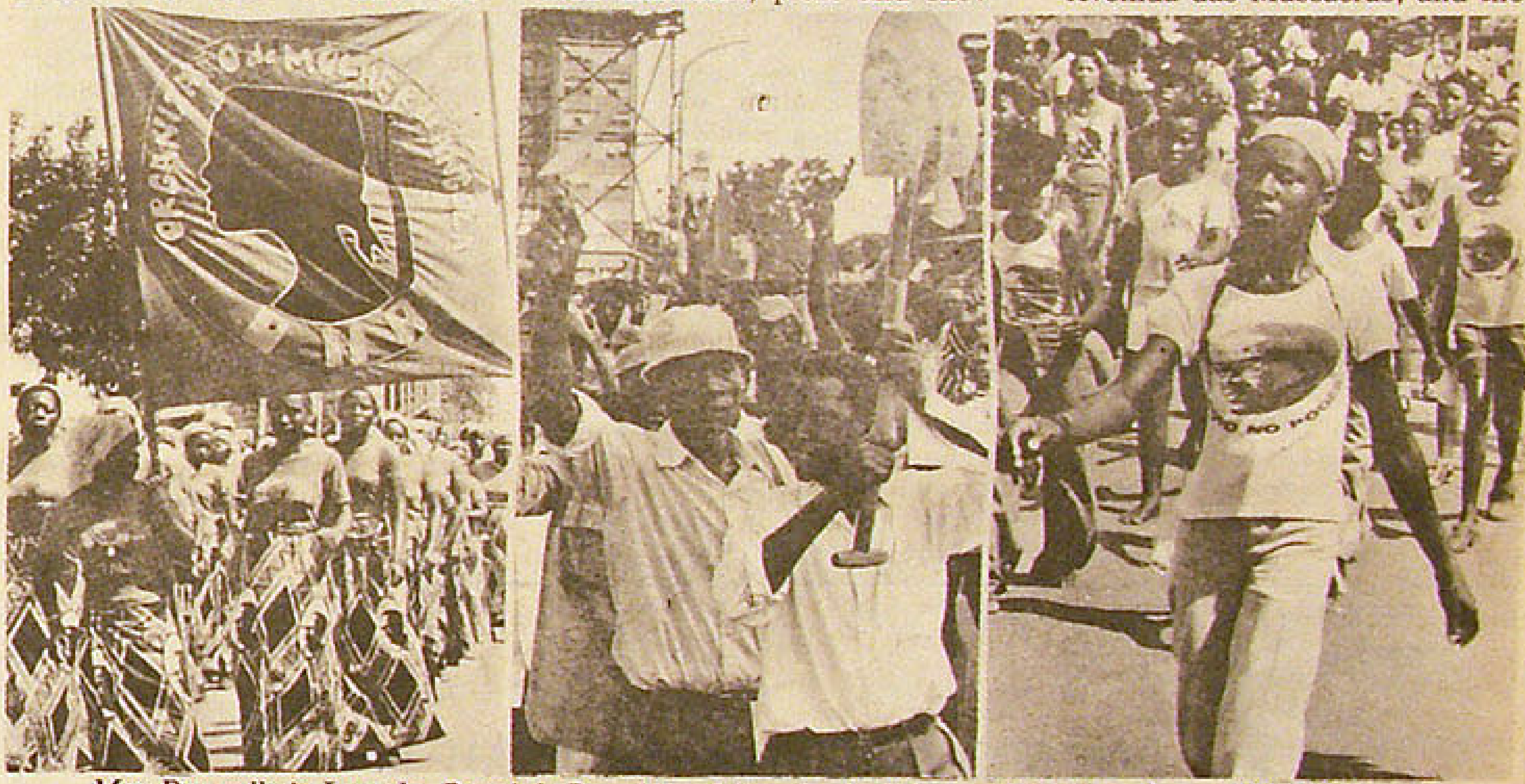
(Luanda, Angola) - Almost 100,000 Angolan workers representing all sectors of Angolan life — from agriculture to health, mining to air transport — gathered together May 1 to celebrate the first May Day in the newly independent People's Republic of Angola.

Under a burning hot West African sun, column after column of Angolans marched past a reviewing stand where Agostinho Neto, president of People's Angola, Lucio Lara, Secretary General of MPLA, and over one hundred Angolan and foreign dignitaries looked on. Neto is also the president of the MPLA, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the movement which led a thirteen-year-long guerrilla war against Portuguese colonialism.

Angolan children led the May Day parade. After them came the contingent from the Organization of Angolan Women, followed by hundreds of groups of workers. Few wore uniforms of any sort. Most simply came in their work clothes; many were without shoes.

Many workers brought their tools: agricultural workers with their machetes, picks and shovels; metal workers with their torches and welder's masks. Timber workers came with huge chain saws, and oil workers, members of their local Workers Control Committees, marched under banners carrying the symbols of Shell, Texaco, and the Angolan state oil companies. All stopped before the President to chant, cheer, and sing.

Hundreds of posters and banners, practically all handmade, some with beautiful paintings of Angolan leaders or picturing the kind of work the various contingents were engaged in, filled the Avenida das Massacras, and the Praca do Primeiro do Maio where the rally was held.



May Day rally in Luanda, People's Republic of Angola, had the participation of over 100,000 Angolans from all walks of life.

Near the end of the parade, heavy equipment and machinery — fork lift trucks, heavy cranes, caterpillars and earth-moving machines — all covered with workers and children, rolled by. Suddenly the engine of one of the huge machines began to belch smoke and ground to a halt just as it arrived in front of the reviewing stand. One young mechanic jumped off its front end, and attacked the machine's engine feverishly.

After first working with one wrench, then another crowbar, then crawling underneath the machine, he finally called to the driver to start up again. Less than five minutes had elapsed. The engine kicked over with no smoke or fire. As the machine moved off, the mechanic jumped on its front and raised his fist and

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Cuban Troops Begin Withdrawal From Angola

(Luxembourg) - Responding to a decision by the MPLA-led government of the People's Republic of Angola, Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro announced last week that troops from his country have begun withdrawing from Angola at the rate of 200 per week — which should cut the estimated 15,000 Cuban troops presently in the West African nation in half by the end of the year.

Prime Minister Castro made the formal announcement of Cuban troop withdrawals from Angola — which was confirmed later in the week by the Angolan government — in a letter written to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme timed to coincide with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Sweden last week. Palme read the letter to Kissinger and later sent him a copy of it. The U.S. has refused to recognize the MPLA government because of the Cuban troops' presence.

In his letter to Palme, Castro said that Cuba had no intention of sending troops to other countries in southern Africa or in Latin America to aid liberation struggles. "I do not wish to become the crusader of the 20th century," Castro was said to have written.

In Luanda, Angola, Luis de Almeida, director of information for the Angolan government, said, "The People's Republic of Angola appealed to Cuba for help against the South African invasion last fall and has now decided that the situation is sufficiently under control that the Cuban troops can begin to withdraw."



Mozambican President SAMORA MACHEL addresses public meeting to explain government policies and programs.

Mozambican Revolution Seeks "Establishment Of Love Between People"

The following is the conclusion of an interview with Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel in which the brilliant FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) leader discusses a wide range of topics — from the latest developments in his country's revolution to the Black liberation struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). The interview is reprinted from People's Translation Service.

CONCLUSION

Q: What can the role of the Portuguese be in Mozambique?

MACHEL: The Portuguese in Mozambique are not Mozambicans. The Mozambicans in Portugal are not Portuguese. Now the role of foreigners in Mozambique can be significant, but it must be secondary. The Mozambicans must play the decisive role. The friendship between our people necessitates the destruction of colonialism. But it needs even more: The destruction of the aftermath of colonialism.

Q: You have declared that the outcome of the African revolution was being played in Angola. What are your conclusions about the MPLA victory?

MACHEL: First of all, the victory consolidates the progressive forces in Africa and proves that imperialism cannot intervene as it pleases. Secondly, this victory confirms the right of peoples to freely choose the political, economic, and social system best suited for them. This choice is not made by the imperialist powers.

Thirdly, this victory revealed the aggressive and expansionist

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"Establishment Of Love Between People"

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dimension of South Africa and reduced the myth of its military superiority to ashes. South Africa itself has created the conditions for the development of struggle in Namibia, where it was stagnating. It lit a fire in Angola. In its retreat into Namibia, it brought back the fire with it. And if it continues to carry out aggressive actions against other peoples, the same will happen: it will be attacked from all sides.

Q: What kind of struggle do you believe the Rhodesian nationalists should wage?

MACHEL: A great deal of confusion still exists today concerning the correct definition of the enemy. It is still explained in terms of Whites and Blacks. Only a people's war will make it possible to define the enemy in terms other than color and race. All Rhodesians, Blacks and Whites, will then discover that this fight is a class struggle which opposes the exploiters to the exploited, the oppressors to the oppressed. That this is a liberation war which must not only liberate people, but also liberates ways of thought.

The essential problem in Rhodesia today is that of a mental decolonization, the end of the Whites' superiority complex and the Blacks' inferiority complex. On the other hand, the people's war, by uniting the masses and the combatants, allows for the elaboration of a common way of thinking. From this common way of thinking can arise a definition of the target, the objectives, as well as a leadership.

Finally, in the liberated zones in the people's war new foundations will be constructed on which the new state will be built, and a new type of relations between the people will be born. This war, because it will be a people's war, will be long.



SAMORA MACHEL.

Q: What meaning do you give to your policy of nonalignment?

MACHEL: We conceive of nonalignment as the constitution of a large anti-imperialist front of all states which do not belong to military blocks. Therefore, a front of states which come together to impose equality in international relations and their right to use the resources of their countries to the profit of their people. We want an active nonalignment.

Q: You have declared that FRELIMO has grown from crisis to crisis. Are other crises inevitable?

Machel: A crisis is permanent. It alone allows us to advance and to distinguish what is correct from what is erroneous. The struggle is against those who want to serve their personal interests. Class struggle is inevitable and permanent. It alone permits the destruction of old patterns, traditionalism and anarchy.☐

P.R. Socialist Party

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

FBI harrassment ot pro-independence Puerto Rican activists has been stepped up in the past several months, according to a spokeswoman for the PSP in New York City. The FBI began to visit Torres in early January, and has since begun visiting and following other PSP members, including Alfredo Lopez, PSP Central Committee member and national coordinator for the July 4th Coalition. Lopez, who refused to speak to the agents, said that he was threatened with a grand jury subpoena.

A PSP spokesperson called upon supporters to "quash the grand jury," calling it a "secret court" which is part of a "government operation to constrain and deter our movement."☐

WORLD SCOPE

Northern Ireland

The 60th anniversary of the Irish Rebellion of 1916 was celebrated here in April by the Republican Movement with more than 40 commemoration parades and ceremonies throughout Ireland. Paradegoers carried banners with slogans like "Civil Rights Now," "One Man, One Job," "Workers Unite," as Republican speakers pledged renewed efforts to create a socialist republic in Ireland. The crowds, the bands and the weather all combined to make the Easter celebration a joyful and inspiring occasion.

Sweden

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger flew back to the U.S. from here on May 23, just a few hours after more than 10,000 Swedes demonstrated against his two-day visit. In what was described as one of Sweden's largest demonstrations in history, the marchers went to the U.S. Embassy carrying banners and placards reading, "Kissinger, Murderer" and attacking U.S. policy toward Indochina, the Mideast and Chile.

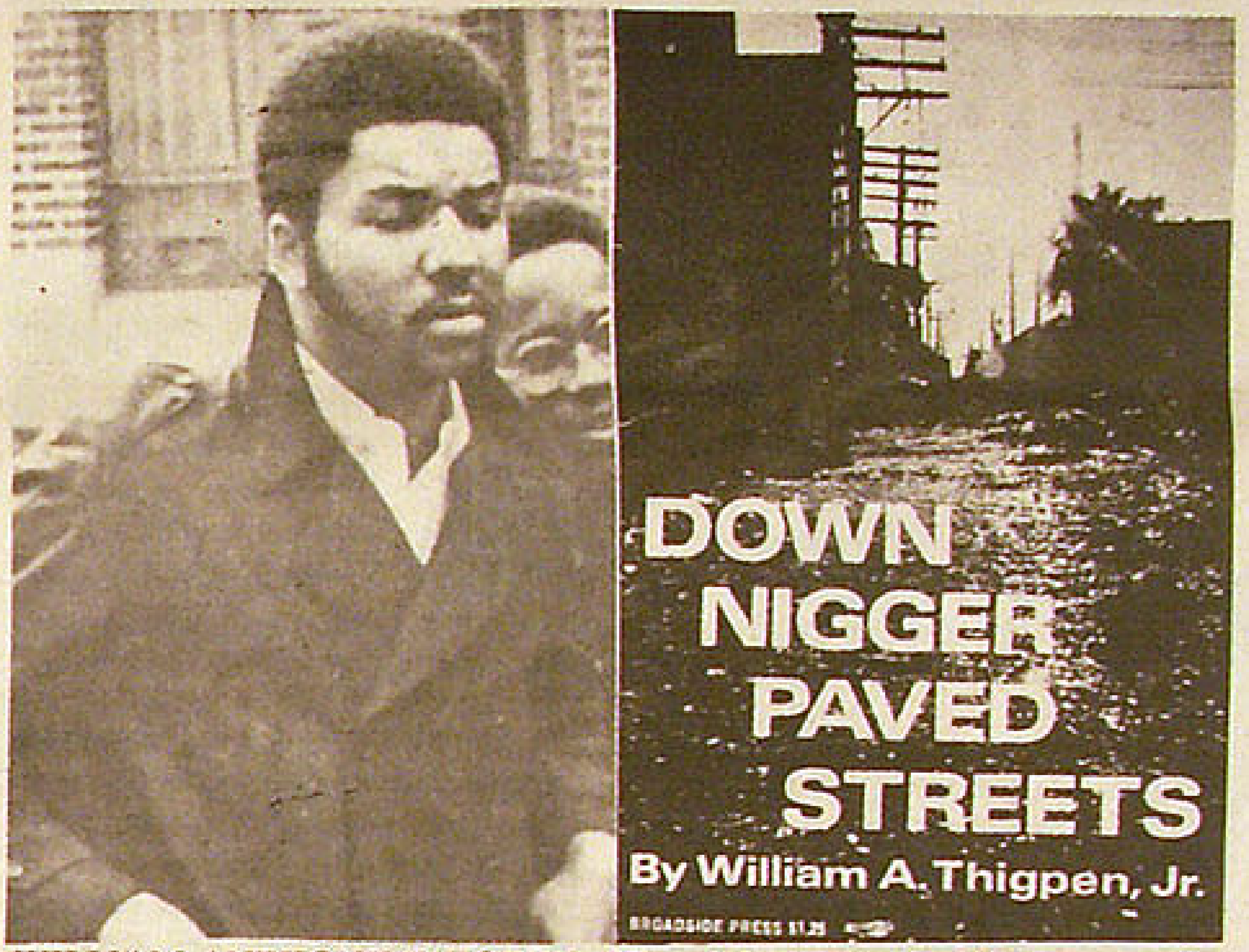
Trinidad & Tobago

Hard evidence of cross interference into the internal affairs of Trinidad-Tobago by the United States embassy here was provided in a letter issued by the Trinidad-Tobago Peace Council (TTPC) on March 31, reports the *Canadian Tribune*. In the letter, which was circulated abroad, the TTPC pointed out that times are critical in that country with an election coming up and a government that has passed into law a constitution which no one has yet seen. The TTPC letter also contains the most startling piece of evidence — a copy of a letter sent on March, 1975, to Prime Minister Eric Williams by Robert G. Rich, deputy chief of mission, U.S. embassy, advising Williams on methods to "derail" the growth of "radical forces" in that country.

"DOWN NIGGER PAVED STREETS": POETIC SIGHTS AND SOUNDS OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY

[Down Nigger Paved Streets, *William Anthony Thigpen, Jr., 28 pages, Broadside Press, Detroit, 1972.*]

Down Nigger Paved Streets is the first and only book of poetry by William Anthony Thigpen, Jr., poems that run the full gauntlet of life and death this young Black man experienced during his brief 22 years on this sometimes maddening planet Earth. Born in July, 1948, Thig listened carefully and well to the sights and sounds of the people, his people — developing a sensitive understanding and a rare inner eye — until a screaming April, 1971, .38 bullet drowned out the people's cries, for Thig, forever. And for us, the readers, the oppressed he sought to free, we are fortunate that Thig trod through the broken glass, and empty cans of our "nigger paved streets," for his message is unforgettable.



WILLIAM ANTHONY THIGPEN, JR., slain in April, 1971, captured the heart and soul of Black oppression with his only book of poetry, Down Nigger Paved Streets.

The Mack Man

Jack Mack
drove a Cadillac
He pimped the whoes down
talks much trash
takes their cash
and gets cocained down

For sport and jazz
gamblin' he has
poker and gallopin' bones
and on the side
he copped a new ride
from interest collected on loans

Jack Mack
rackin' 'em back
like a rat bred on cottage cheese
fleetwoods in pink
diamonds and mink
doin' it, life's a breeze

Jack Mack decked out in black
ripped in the act of success
with all his cash
gamin' and trash
he gave death his best.

Spring Fever

Cool warm rushes
of almost summer breeze
Garbage once dead
alive, now, with maggots
fills gutters bleeding into open sewers
Black baby stands naked clothed
in smog colored sunlight
pot-bellied, bow-legged and hungry
crying, dying but alive

Young brothers walking, talking
radios jamming, blood boiling
easy to see they want to be free
Pretty sisters' legs blossom
long, strong, from under mini skirts
as jive eyes tell lies
about what they need and don't have
Little kids race as police sirens chase
all bloods
unidentified, with no names
Junkies and whores
stand in doors, waiting for their inning of the game
And all night crawlers
people maulers
parade the nigger paved streets.

Sisters

Black Bitch
strong legs — good teeth
strong back — mitee fine black

Aintee Jane
raised white chilluns —
cooked whites' suppah
her boy was black

Nigra Gal
worked in the cotton fields —
raped in the cornfield
buried in the pottersfield

Sister Sadie
sang to gawd — prayed to Geesus
laid for the preacha

Nigger Cow
13 babies in a coldwater flat
40 dollars
welfare check — life's a wreck
what the heck

Miss Redabuk
Taught school P.S. 22 speaks perfect english
clothes just right — all her friends
are white

Black-ass whoe
stands on corners — sel.s her money maker
ain't no hope

Colored Girl
hair is straight — wants the world
compromises for love of a slob
settles for a job

Black Woman

black womb brings black life
black heart — black soul
black woman — I love you

Eros A La Soul

It happens every evening and I can't deny
the love, the lust, the passion.
Hair the crown of Sheba's queen,
Eyes sapphire, lips blossom on nutmeg skin,

I love her, now as before.

Bosom bursting, nipples succulent
stomach firm, hips alluring
thighs robust, legs enticing
I am enraptured by the love she makes.
My mind is bent.

Peaches

Peaches sells pussy on the corner
While white girls wear white skirts
To Wayne State
Peaches sells pussy to white boys
While white girls give white ass
to stupid ass
black boys
Peaches died O.D.'d on skag
While white girls suck black dicks
and nigger chumps brag



Variations Return To Learning Center

(Oakland, Calif.) - THE VARIATIONS, just back from a very successful international tour, paid a return visit to the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) Community Forum last week.

The Bay Area singing group, known for their dazzling footwork and the singing of Samaki Bennett, sang a furious medley of current rhythm and blues melodies, ably accompanied by the ALPHA OMEGA BAND. For their dedication to community service all of the members of the Variations received certificates of appreciation from the OCLC. Be sure and watch for the group's new album, A Woman's Blues, on the Amour label. The packed crowd at the OCLC last Sunday can assure you that it's "dynamite." BPINS photo

Free Breakfast Program

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

were sent to the Bishop and Auxiliary Bishop of the San Diego Catholic Diocese protesting a local priest's support for the Free Breakfast Program. Two of the callers, "parishioners," urged that the local priest, Father Frank Curran, be removed as pastor.

One month later, an FBI report gloats, the BPP Free Breakfast Program was closed down and F. Curran was transferred to "somewhere in the state of New Mexico for permanent assignment."

Typical of the Senate Intelligence report, and the other headlinemaking "revelations" and "disclosures," no more is mentioned of the nationwide conspiracy to harass and sabotage the many Free Breakfast Programs the BPP initiated throughout the country.

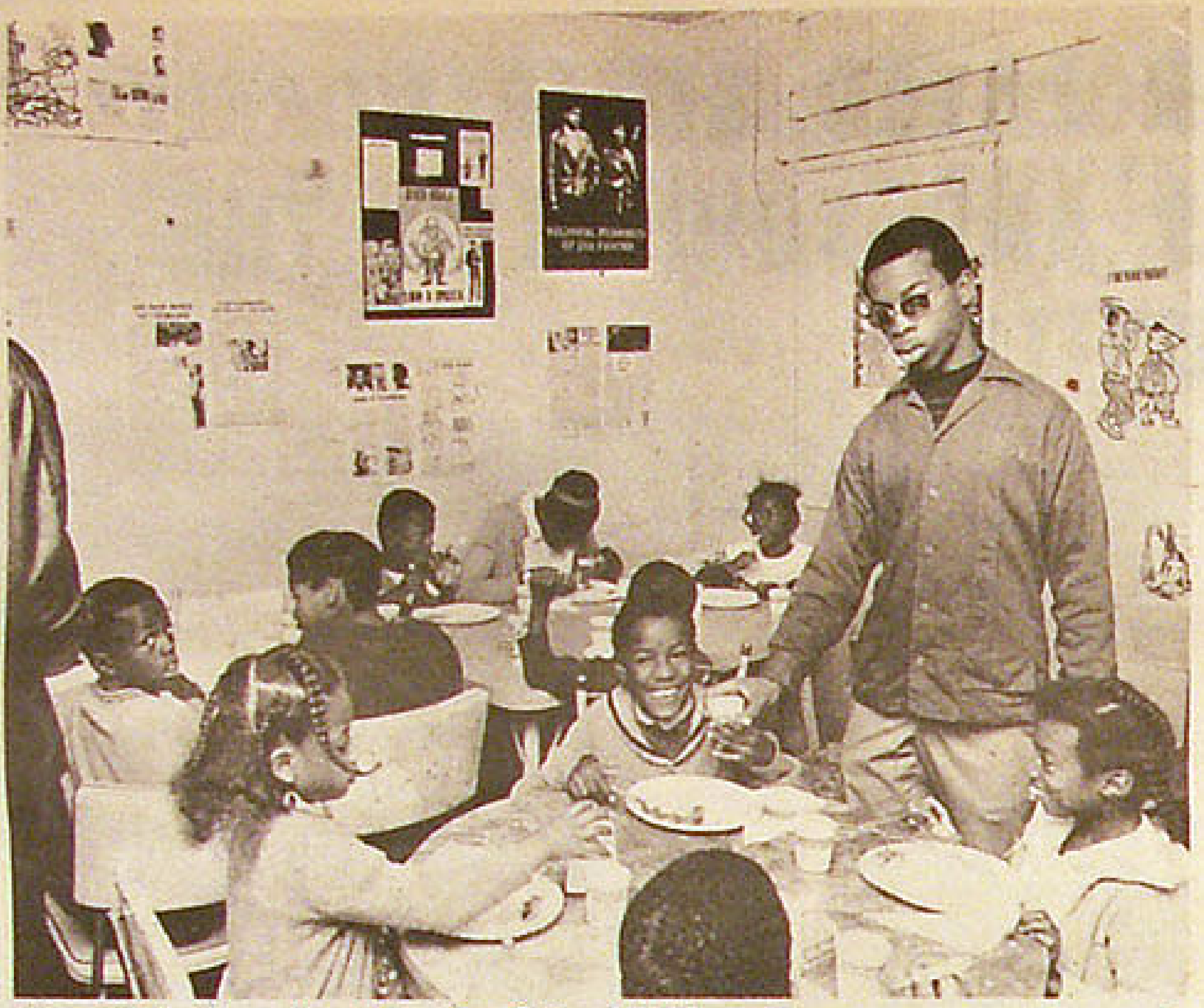
EXAMPLES

Yet examples of illegal and many times violent FBI and local police activity against the Free Breakfast Program abound, undocumented in the Senate reports perhaps, but remembered vividly by its victims, both within the Black Panther Party and the Black communities serviced by this valuable Survival Program:

•In Boston, Massachusetts, a Free Breakfast Program in the Mission Hill Housing Projects, providing hot, nutritious meals to some 75 to 90 children daily, was abruptly halted when the Housing Authorities officials changed the locks on the door during the 1970 Easter vacation. Housing Authority head A. Reginald Eaves, now the "celebrated" public safety commissioner in Atlanta, adamantly led the chorus of "deaf, dumb and blind" responses when the Boston Chapter sought to reopen the program.

•In Detroit and several other cities, merchants providing donations for the Free Breakfast Program were physically harassed while the safety and future of their stores were threatened.

•In Los Angeles, children attending the Breakfast Program were threatened by the local police, who told the majority elementary school age children, "The same thing that's gonna happen to the Panther's is gonna happen to you — Bang, bang." Incidents of harassment of Breakfast Program volunteers were almost a daily occurrence, and occasionally, the police would actually "raid" a program facility, guns drawn to intimidate those adults and children present.



The BPP's Free Breakfast for Schoolchildren Program was sabotaged by the FBI COINTELPRO program.

•In Chicago, as in Los Angeles, threats against both children and adults involved in the Free Breakfast Program, were common. In one instance, Chicago police and others actually "raided" an office where Breakfast Program supplies were stored, deliberately destroying thousand of dollars of collected goods.

The list goes on and on. One interesting corollary to the history of the BPP's Free Breakfast Program for Schoolchildren is that the program so effectively pointed up the contradiction of hunger in this "land of plenty" and provided such an effective model, collective solution, that the federal government eventually saw fit to establish the National Free Breakfast and Lunch Program as a mandatory service in all public schools.☐

J.B. Johnson Convicted Of Murder

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

Contradicting their testimony in the 1972 trial, police claimed the photograph was not taken the same day of the seizure but 10 days later. The prosecution and police had been having secret meetings to find a way to cover up the discrepancy of the two rings and obviously this was the most convenient lie they could conjure up.

Besides this, the store owner, Adam Bakos, lied by saying he had identified Johnson prior to the 1972 trial when he hadn't. The prosecution also "produced" a new witness, Betty Raemdonck, who claimed she saw Johnson walking by her home near the jewelry store a few minutes after the robbery. However, she could not explain why it took her five and a half years to come forward with the "identification."

When the guilty verdict was read at the trial, the courtroom was a very tense scene as J.B.'s mother, Mary Watkins, cried out bitterly to the court, "Racists!" while another voice shouted, "Nazis!" At the same time, St. Louis County cops poured into the hallway outside the courtroom eager to provoke a violent confrontation.

Despite the setback, J.B. Johnson's fight for justice will continue. His lawyer, William Kunstler, has announced that an appeal will be filed. For more information, contact the National Committee To Free J.B. Johnson, P.O. Box 4713, St. Louis, Mo. 63108; (314) 725-0319.☐

C.U.N.Y. Shutdown

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

tuition would put a large percentage of the school's Black, minority and poor enrollment out of an education. CUNY's 16,000 faculty members are the highest paid in the country, but at the same time they have the largest workloads.

A controversy has been caused by the day care issue because the city will still be paying over $1 million a year for closed down day care centers in direct-lease rents and real estate taxes. In some cases the city will be paying for up to 20 years. Congresswoman Bella S. Azbug charged Smith's office with "political favoritism" in continuing "exorbitant direct leases" while closing programs that might force working mothers onto welfare rolls.

Another critic, state senator Franz S. Leichter, said it was "appalling to cut back services."☐

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Chile

The Chilean government announced last week that it has ratified agreements permitting the General Motors Corporation, Peugeot-Renault of France and Fiat-Concord, the Argentine subsidiary of Fiat of Italy produce vehicles in that country. The agreements — which permit the car manufacturers to operate in Chile for 10 years — were signed May 25, the same day 16 U.S., Candian and Latin American banks, led by the U.S. Morgan Guaranty Trust company, granted a loan of $125 million to the Central Bank of Chile.

Honduras

Honduras, the third largest banana exporter in the world, recently bought the wharves and railways of two multinational U.S. banana companies — United Brands Company and Standard Fruit Company — nationalized last year by the Honduran government. These actions will mean state sovereignty over the production, transportation and marketing of bananas and have readily won the support of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UBEC) of which Honduras is a member.

Uruguay

The United States government will use Uruguayan territory as a training camp for police and right-wing paramilitary forces, reports *People's Translation Service*. A bulletin issued by the Information Bureau of the Chilean Resistance said that many U.S. Marine officers have already arrived in Uruguay to begin their jobs as military instructors. The antiguerrilla training program will be similar to the one given by the Green Berets in Panama.

Argentina

The military junta of Argentina recently banned all press reports of "subversive incidents, appearances of bodies and the deaths of subversive elements and/or members of the security forces" unless the information is announced by a responsible official source. The ban also includes kidnapping and disappearances. Presently, the junta is suffering from widespread attacks and sabotage, carried out by leftist guerrillas, which it is trying to conceal.

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

Pai-Shih

One aspect from the old schools of martial arts (particularly Asian schools of Chinese boxing) was that of a novice, or any person seeking apprenticeship in a craft, being accepted as a disciple. The term pai-shih literally translates, "to pay one's respects to a master to seek for information or instruction." Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that not every novice was given the opportunity to perform the ceremony.

First of all, it's necessary to examine the various conditions and aspects in which Kung-fu instruction is given, as a master may be employed in a number of ways. A master could be hired as an armed bodyguard by the rich, by a guild or society. In this capacity, the instruction that he may have elected to give was rather minimal as it was for a group of young men who would serve under him as guards or watchmen. In such type of employment, the master would not consider the use of the pai-shih rites, as he might leave that employment at any time.

A second type of employment has it that the master is retained by a village or wealthy household for the sole purpose of giving instruction to their membership. In such a circumstance, since the master is paid to instruct all members, he would consider this as temporary employment, and he may not elect to exercise the ceremonies. In the event that the master found one of his pupils to have the proper aptitude and attitude, he may have the pai-shih performed.

The selection of disciples to receive training from various masters throughout old China led to many of the skills and methods of styles and systems being taken to the grave. A master who was fearful of earnest students surpassing his abilities and moving on elsewhere in search of knowledge limited many a pupil from attaining proficiency in the master's selected style.

The practice of the master-disciple relationship was often one of a lifetime. The student owed his life to that master and for all intents and purposes, the master owned the student.

HOUSTON McTEAR WORKING TOWARD OLYMPIC GOLD MEDAL

(Baker, Fla.) - Black teenage track sensation Houston McTear, only 19, has set his sights on an Olympic medal in the 100 meter dash but will face stiff competition from other world class sprinters.

Young McTear became famous almost overnight when he ran a nine flat hundred at the Florida State High School championships in 1975. According to 1972 Russian Olympic gold medalist (100 and 200 meters) Valerie Borzov, "He (McTear) is the best America has in the short sprints." Among track experts it is generally conceded that he has the fastest start of any sprinter who has ever run the 100 meter dash.

A victory by McTear at the Olympics would officially make him "The Fastest Human On Earth," but he will be challenged by the likes of Steve Williams from the U.S., Don Quariue from Jamaica, Silvio Leonard from Cuba and Borzov. Yet young McTear is quite confident he can rise to the occasion.

When asked if he was worried about the Olympics, he proclaimed, "What's to be worried about? I know they'll be coming to kick my butt, but they'll have to go because 'The Kid' (his nickname) is gonna already be out there." Confident of his lightning start, McTear went on to say, "They know they'll have to come out there and get me. I don't have to get them, that's why I'm not worried. Anyway, if anybody beats me in the preliminaries (heats), I'm going to show them where I'm coming from in the finals."



Young sprint sensation HOUSTON McTEAR (in white cap) and younger brothers sit on porch of rural home (above) in Baker, Florida. McTear and jogging mate (left) keep in top shape with daily, morning exercises.

The only sprinter to ever beat him twice in the 100 meter dash has been Steve Williams. In both races McTear had total control of the first 60 yards only to have Williams catch him at the 105-yard mark and nip him at the tape. Despite this, however, he has been "calling out" Williams for another showdown, preferably in Montreal.

All of McTear's achievements have been made with the barest of facilities to train with, forcing him to rely mainly on his natural ability. The first time he ever ran the 100 yard dash in competitive track was in the ninth grade. Running with no track shoes or starting blocks he ran a 9.8, which was extremely fast for his age.

He has been offered a myriad of deals from countless different colleges and is now scheduled to attend Florida University this fall on a full scholarship. One school had offered him a car, a new home for his family and to put all of his brothers and sisters through college, according to McTear. But he refused those offers.

"All I wanted was a plain old full scholarship," said McTear, "I wanted guarantee that if I got hurt playing football, the scholarship would get me through school." It takes a lot for McTear to say this because his family is struggling through very hard times since his father suffered a stroke at the sawmill where he worked. Although he escaped paralysis, he is unable to work, leaving his family with no income save a trust fund which was set up by McTear's track coach, Will Willoughby.

His track coach at Florida University, Brooks Johnson, a Black man, says, "There are a lot of odds against him. But then again he's been fighting overwhelming odds all of his life. History is against him. . .The winner (of the Olympic 100 meter dash) has always been someone who has matured over several years. . .But Houston could very well kick history in the tail."□

May Day Celebrated In People's Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
wrench in the air in triumph. The crowd roared back its approval.

The parade continued all morning, contingents singing and chanting, "A Luta Continua" (The Struggle Continues), "A Victoria E Certa," (Victory Is Certain), "Viva O MPLA," and "Viva O Poder Popular" (Long Live People's Power).

After several speeches by government leaders and guests, including representatives from Cuba and Vietnam, Neto rose to address the crowd. He was given no introduction; when it was time for him to speak, he simply walked to the microphone and the crowd seemed to stir with anticipation and approval.

First he announced a new series of nationalizations of property previously owned by Portuguese settlers. Taken over by the state were major holdings in beer and other bottled beverages, and textiles.

REITERATED THEME

Neto reiterated a theme in his May Day speech which has dominated his speeches and the proclamations of other movement leaders in past weeks. Noting that Angola faced serious problems in the rebuilding of the country, he said that working people must fight against the sabotage of the economy.

"It's absolutely necessary," Neto said, "to guarantee now that the workers control the administration and the production of our enterprises. We will not permit determined reactionaries, inside or outside Angola, to sabotage our production process."

Posters proclaiming "To produce in order to resist," and "Participate, Work, Construct — The struggle continues in the field of production," cover the walls of Luanda's buildings.

"We must accumulate wealth," Neto told the May Day crowd, "so that we can have hospitals, schools, and so that we can have reserves to allow us to buy equipment that we don't yet produce in our country."

But MPLA leaders are cautiously optimistic. "Starting now, we are going to restructure our administration, our political organization, see a way to make sure that the workers control the economy and control the organisms of decision making in our country," Neto said.

"It's clear that all this will take time. We must not be impatient."□

"Angola Has Rid Itself Of Imperialism"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18
our workers and peasants can participate most efficiently in the running of the country.

"On November 11, 1975, when we proclaimed our independence to the world, a constitution was declared for the new Republic and was expanded by decree law. Approved in February by the High Council of the Revolution, the new decree provides for broad, effective participation of the masses in the exercise of political power throughout the consolidation, expansion and development of the organizational forms of people's power. We have a pyramid-shaped structure with each level electing the next one. In the rural areas, the process starts with village people's committees.

"The various provisions of the decree law are aimed at institutionalizing on a countrywide basis a practice developed during our 15 years of armed struggle. Let me make it clear that we are not against private business or investments under our new laws. The People's Republic shall recognize, protect and guarantee private activities and property, even those of foreigners, so long as they are useful to the country's economy and to the interests of the Angolan people.

"The new law also refers to a resistance political economy predicated on the fact that with hostile neighbors, all public activities must be polarized around resistance to potential invasion. Our plan is to build an economy with three basic sectors; state economic enterprises, cooperative enterprises and private enterprises.

"We are at the present in the process of negotiating new contracts with established industrial concerns for our oil, diamonds, gold, copper, etc. Our new contracts seek to put the interests of the Angolan people first so that nevermore shall they or their resources be exploited and they can fully enjoy the benefits of their inheritance.

"Not only because of the centuries of occupation but also because of the massive efforts to strangle our nation at birth did we have to start in ruins. Because we had mobilized the people; because they were with us; because we had never betrayed them, these gigantic tasks of economic, social, administrative and national reconstruction are slowly getting underway, from the basics like building bridges, hospitals, low cost housing, and office buildings to more ambitious projects like setting up training institutes, universities, industrial and agricultural councils; undertaking a widespread literacy campaign; producing enough food to feed our people and for export.

All these problems and projects are being tackled with devotion and dedication by the leadership of the People's Republic of Angola. We are ready to shoulder our responsibilites, to bear our burdens, and to bear the fruits of our labor. We are ready to take our rightful place in the international community, in the global brotherhood of man.

"Thus, with a full respect for and commitment to the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, and of other international bodies and organizations that we join, we declare that while working for the social progress and development of the Angolan people, we are mindful of our larger responsibility — we will soon be a fellow member of the United Nations — to our African brothers and sisters, to our Third World comrades and finally to the entire human race.

"We are cognizant of these responsibilities and stretch forth our hand in recognition of your humanity and ours, that the fact of man's destiny is irrevocably interlinked.

"In ending I wish to quote the famous son of African soil, Amilcar Cabral. We Angolans echo these words: 'In Africa, we are for the complete liberation of the African continent from the colonial yoke, for we know that colonialism is an instrument of imperialism. In Africa we are for African unity in favor of the African people. In Africa we are for an African policy which seeks to defend, first and foremost, the interests of the African people, or each African country, but also for a policy which does not at any time forget the interests of the world and of all humanity.

" 'We are for a policy of peace in Africa and a fraternal collaboration with all the peoples of the world.'

"The struggle continues! Victory is certain!"□





Angolan women guerrillas (top) and young MPLA soldiers, who are steadfast in their loyalty to the People's Republic of Angola and its president, Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO (inset).

Kissinger

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

finished products. To add insult to injury the finished products are sent back to the original Black country and are sold at a high cost. This is the means by which American multi-national corporations make exorbitant profits.

For those individuals who say these are necessary procedures to maintain America's high standard of living, ask any inhabitant of the ghetto about how they "love" the high standard of living.

With this setting, enter Dr. Kissinger, corporate America's best friend. When Dr. Kissinger travels from meeting to meeting, from conference to conference and from briefing to briefing, one wonders if he has the true facts about world hunger and does he try to eliminate the White supremism policy of minority Whites in South Africa.

This policy, apartheid, is against the majority of the Black African citizens in that country. Also can he, Dr. Kissinger, cite an example of a permanent truce, pact or treaty he and his associates make possible. For example, the Vietnam situation is a "paper peace." In other words, the peace treaty exists, but none respect it.

While Dr. Kissinger is exporting international American capitalism disguised in the form of multi-national corporations. What is he doing for "people of color?"

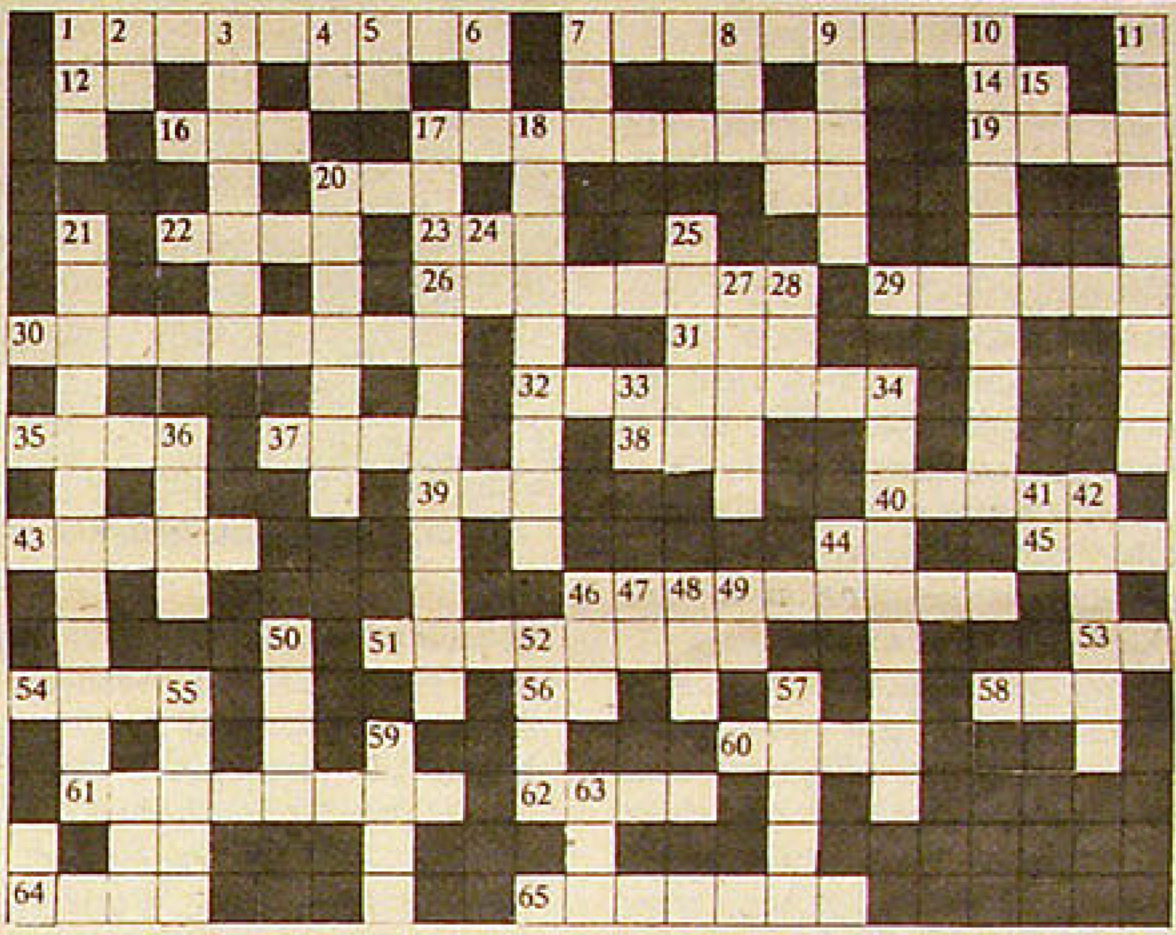
One must remember that "people of color" make up a vast majority of the world population. While practicing de'tente with White Russia, he doesn't even consider co-existence with Africa, Asia and Latin America.

While those individuals in the political vanguard in the Third World are having discussions on Pan Africanism (where "people of color" — Black, Brown, Red and Yellow — are considered having African roots), Dr. Kissinger is still pushing the old capitalistic concept of "guns and butter," which means, if you become America's friend, especially in the United Nations, America will give you arms and food.

One must remember most newly independent nations develop the brotherhood concepts of democracy and political/economic concept of socialism. Capitalism means the benefit of the few — the power elite, while socialism in theory and practice provides goods and services for the whole of the population, not just for a few capitalists.

CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



BY VICKI RILEY

ACROSS

1. "A structured organization is related to politics as a ________ is to a ________ (2 words)
7. A truly revolutionary organization will be more than a mere ________ of public opinion.
12. By or near a place or thing.
13. Abbreviation of mister.
14. Chou ________ Lai.
16. Abbreviation of apartment.
17. The BPP ________ a bold new step into the liberation of all our people through highly disciplined, organized and armed community patrols of the police.
19. The lumpen proletarians are ________ people.
20. The ________ is mightier than the sword.
22. Same as 19 across.
23. At all times our tactics must ________ the conditions we are in.
26. The ________ of the BPP is dialectical materialism, and it must guide all our actions.
29. It must be clearly understood that "the original ________ of the Black Panther Party was to serve the needs of the oppressed people in our communities and defend them against their oppressors."
30. "The existence of such a ________ vehicle is justified only as it serves the true interest of the people."
31. The ruling class shall ________ the days they oppressed our peoples.
32. "Democracy in America (bourgeois democracy) means nothing more than domination of the majority over the minority..." All our people must be ________ in this basic fact.
35. Revolutionary actions are ________ and audacious actions which lift the level of understanding of the masses.
37. Drug ________ s are unreliable in conducting political work.
38. A prefix meaning: throughout.
39. Paintings, drawings, commercial ________ must be made to serve the revolutionary struggle.
40. Revolution is a process and not a ________ group of conclusions.
43. Have faith in the ________; have faith in the People.
44. To be from.
45. The ________ Point Platform and Program is basic to the growth and survival of the BPP and the People.
46. "The Black Panther Party arose from within the ________, motivated by the needs and conditions of the people."
51. As revolutionaries we must keep ourselves ________ to accept and resolve contradictions when they arise.
53. Going towards.
54. Revolutionary processes do not develop from ________ theory alone but require a great deal of day to day practice.
56. Indefinite article.
58. "We have met many ________ (s); we have seen many enemies."
60. Our ________ of total liberation will not be reached easily but it is not impossible either.
61. "The will of the people is greater than the technology and repression of those who are against the interest of the people" The people will insure our ________ because only in our ________ are their true needs met.
62. Racism is a ________ the oppressor uses and reinforces to keep the masses of people fighting one another.
64. As revolutionaries it is our duty to learn to understand and control whatever ________ we have so that we will never act foolishly.
65. "A revolutionary ________ is in fact a revolutionary concept set into motion by a dedicated cadre through a particular organized structure.

DOWN

1. Chairman of Chinese Communist Party, leader of People's Republic of China.
2. Same as 12 across.
3. Serious revolutionary organizations must gain broad ________ from the oppressed communities or fail in their task.
4. Used to designate the time from midnight to noon.
5. Abbreviation of doctor.
7. A common, dangerous and disease carrying rodent found especially in rundown, crowded cities where poor housing is a serious problem is known as a ________.
8. People who ________ circumstances and conditions drive them to take their own lives or give up struggling are guilty of Reactionary Suicide.
9. "A dedicated ________ of workers who are willing to devote their full time to the goals of the organization," is one characteristic of a revolutionary vehicle.
10. "We did not expect such a repressive government to stand idly by while the Black Panther Party went forward in the goal of serving the people. We expected ________."
11. "When we went to Sacramento we went for the purpose of educating the people and building of a ________ political vehicle to serve their true interest."
15. Negative response.
17. "We expected contradictions within the Party for the oppressors use ________ and provocateurs to help them reach their evil ends."
20. Revolution is a ________ of development which must be learned thoroughly in each stage to be mastered.
21. "We expected contradictions within the Party, for the oppressors use infiltrators and ________ to help them reach their evil ends."
24. Identity, commonly called ________. (Initials)
25. Contradictions are a necessary part of our development which help the Party to "...create a ________ that would move us toward our goals."
27. As a revolutionary organization we must ever ________ against all types of disrupted actions within our ranks and without.
28. Field Marshal Comrade George Jackson was jailed for years ________ he developed himself into a powerful example of a revolutionary human being.
33. Opposite of down.
34. A simple truth is that "...the task of the revolutionist is ________ and his life is short."
36. It is our revolutionary human ________ to continue to struggle no matter where we find ourselves.
41. Same as 2 down.
42. George ________ Jackson
44. Right ________!
46. Our driving force is that we believe that we ________ accomplish our goal.
47. Either/
48. The revolutionary party must be able to begin to create fully human ________ and women.
49. Initials for medical doctor.
50. The great leader of the Russian Bolshevik Party who took power in Russia in 1917.
52. We must study the ________ in order to avoid repeating mistakes of tactics, judgement and strategy.
55. When we revolutionaries make ________ s in our work we must correct it as quickly as possible.
57. We are working for the ________ liberation of our whole people.
59. We must make special efforts to involve our senior citizens into our programs and draw them closer to the community. The ________ program clearly points this out.
63. To be strong our Party must be ________ with the People.

SEE NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE FOR ANSWERS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

Yes, you can have socialism and democracy in the same country. Dr. Kissinger must definitely understand that playing "geopolitics" with the Third World is a dangerous game and that its consequences can reverberate the planet Earth.

The future relationship of Dr. Kissinger and the Third World should be the concern of any "persons of color" on the planet. One promising sign is the uniting of African and Asiatic countries in the United Nations into an Afro-Asia political voting block to secure more benefits for their countries; may it be in the form of political freedom and/or economic security.

The role of the Black American is a crucial one. He is in the tiger's mouth. He, the Black American, lives in the land of capitalism, but he is not a capitalist or a beneficiary of it. The Black American benefits little by being an inhabitant in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." A look at a Black slum will prove this. The Black American should understand international politics, study diplomacy, appreciate the benefits of socialism in the Third World and pressure Black and White politicians with petitions, votes and letters demanding fair and honest treatment for the Third World.

When Dr. Kissinger speaks understand what he says and also what he means. □

San Quentin 6 Trial

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

probative value" to the case — Dr. N.C. Floum took the stand.

An optical physiologist, Dr. Floum testified that the lighting conditions within the Adjustment Center on August 21, 1971, made it impossible for officer Breckenridge to identify who tied him — he testified that it was Tate — especially since whoever it was had done so from behind.

According to Dr. Floum, the best possible vision in the AC on the 21st was 2,300 lumens (the unit of light measurement), whereas 2,200 lumens defines legal blindness.

Also, Dr. Floum said that, according to Breckenridge's direct testimony, it took him about one minute to walk from the entrance of the tier to the particular cell where he was tied. However, Dr Floum said, it is a scientific fact that it takes the human eye between five to six minutes to fully adjust from light to darkened situations. □

"WE KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE FREE"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

its inhumane laws since its very presence in Namibia is illegal. . ." Hwanga said.

He also criticized the phony constitutional talks currently being staged by the South African government as "mere window dressing, a deceptive measure to play for time. . .We know that the aim of our oppressor is to create a puppet state founded on the evil principles of separate development. . ."

Reminding the audience that ZANU has been "the sole political vanguard and instrument of armed struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)," Comrade Mawema opened his statement by saying, "We are engaged in a national war. It is no longer a war for words. It is no longer a war for academics. It is no longer a war for theoreticians. It is a war for the Zimbabwe sons and daughters who are now smelling gun powder in the mountains and valleys of Zimbabwe."

Mawema pointed out that Zimbabweans had unsuccessfully tried to negotiate for majority rule with the Ian Smith government. "If speaking in the language of the oppressor, singing in the tune of the oppressor, reciting his poems — if that was not instrument enough to give us majority rule, then ZANLA (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army) forces will shoot their way into Salisbury and declare Zimbabwe independent," Mawema declared.

Comrades Mokgoatsane, Hwanga and Mawema were each well received by the Learning Center crowd, who interrupted the African activists with applause several times. The three men answered questions about the current status of the liberation struggles in their respective countries during a brief question and answer period following their opening statements.

During the one-hour break before the afternoon portion of the program, those assembled had a chance to view the various displays and literature exhibited by the liberation movements and other organizations on the spacious parking lot of the Learning Center.

Opening up the afternoon portion of the celebraton, Oakland Community School Director Ericka Huggins welcomed everyone to the Learning Center. After reading a poem entitled "Cry Not Child," Ericka introduced Elaine Brown, who presided over the remaining part of the program.

Elaine commented, "This is a celebration for the people of Africa. We want to get people in a festive mood because it's all right to celebrate." She then introduced Thoko Mdlalosu who sang several songs of her native Azania, adding some beautifully rhythmical dance steps which thrilled the entire audience.

Following the presentation of the statement of solidarity from the African Liberation Support Coalition, Elaine read the names of the numerous organizations who endorsed the African Liberation Day program. They included: Eritreans for Liberation in North America; Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee; Southern Africa Work Group; Southern Africa Coalition; Black Women Organized for Action; San Quentin 6 Defense Committee; Afro-American Historical & Cultural Society; and the Palestinian Solidarity Committee.

Other endorsers were the San Francisco Parents-Children Center; Bay Area Namibian Action Group; Bay Area American Indian Movement; July 4th Coalition; Prairie Fire Organization; Sisters of Motivation; New American Movement; People's Law School, Potrero Hill Neighborhood House; WAIPAC; KPOO Radio (which broadcast the entire program live); Committee Against Sterilization Abuse; KPFA Radio; People's Temple; Western Addition Neighborhood Association; Indochina Solidarity Committee; Union of Vietnamese and the Committee for Southern Africa.



BPINS photo

Oakland Community School children singing at the African Liberation Day celebration.

Next, Ms. Ida Strickland, the director of the Third World Fund, read a statement of support from popular Bay Area Congressman Ron Dellums. Expressing his regrets at being unable to attend the program, Congressman Dellums wrote, in part:

"I believe in a free and independent Africa, and I am struggling with a goal to turn American foreign policy around so that it supports the creation of a southern Africa free of oppression, colonialism, apartheid, exploitation and racism. All Americans. . .should unite in support of the just struggle of the people of Africa for liberation. . . ."

Always a welcome asset to any program in which they appear, the children of the Oakland Community School next sang a rousing rendition of "Young, Gifted and Black," "Freedom Over Me," and "Come Along to the New Creation." As Comrade Hamza Aziz of Tanzania — who followed the children — noted after their performance, ". . .Our revolution is in good hands."

Comrade Aziz thanked the American people for their support of the liberation struggles of southern Africa, commenting, "The unity of our African people and our brothers and sisters and all progressive people all over the world is a thing of paramount importance in our struggle for liberation, not only for Mother Africa but for people wherever they are."

Pledging his country's firm support of the armed struggle in Zimbabwe, Aziz called on freedom loving Americans to join in the fight to repeal the Byrd Amendment, thereby cutting off U.S. importation of chrome from the fascist Smith government and crippling the economy of the racist regime.

Next, Sandy Jackson, an active worker with the ALSC, read poetry from Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique. She was followed by a delightful performance of the Learning Center's Mighty Panthers drill team who executed some fancy steps before the appreciative crowd.

Following a message of solidarity from Steve Talbot on behalf of *Internews*, a Berkeley-based progressive news agency, Ambassador Defigueredo of People's Angola gave his stirring message. The program was concluded with presentations from the Malcolm House Messengers of Nairobi (East Palo Alto), California; the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in the U.S., who sang a beautiful Vietnamese liberation song. □



BPINS photos

African Liberation Day speakers (left to right): ANGEL ARZAN, IDA STRICKLAND, HAMZA AZIZ, MICHAEL MAWEMA, ELAINE BROWN, ELISIO DEFIGUEREDO, REUBEN HWANGA, Sister SALIM, MOGALE MOKGOATSANE and a representative of the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in the U.S.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

At The Oakland Community Learning Center — Saturday, May 29, 1976

A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



Scenes from African Liberation Day: (A) Speakers and participants in overwhelmingly successful program; (B) MIGHTY PANTHERS Drill Team; (C) Presentation by Association of Vietnamese Patriots in the U.S.; (D) MALCOLM X HOUSE MESSENGERS of East Palo Alto, California; (E) Portion of crowd checks out materials offered for sale by BPP; (F) Angolan ambassador (center) receiving standing ovation after rousing speech; (G) Overflow crowd of over 500 in OCLC auditorium; (H) Crowd enjoys refreshments and conversation in OCLC cafeteria; (I) African dancing by THOKO MDLALOSU; (J) Friendly gathering in OCLC parking lot after program.